REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,034.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding do.	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Double Occurrences : Each—Repeat 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The Steamship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Butchers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 7th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

Leaves Bombay	November 1874.	Leaves Tuticorin	November 1874.
„ Ratnagherry	8	„ Colombo	16
„ Vingorla	8	„ Galle	17
„ Goa	9	„ Negapatam	20
„ Carwar	9	„ Madras	22
„ Mangalore	10	„ Coconada	24
„ Cannanore	11	„ Vizagapatam	25
„ Tellicherry	11	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Calicut	12	Calingapatam	26
„ Beypore	12	Gopalpore	26
„ Cochin	13	„ False Point	27
„ Alleppy	13	Arrives at CALCUTTA	29

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atchien, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritimes and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, MOHAMMERAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th November, 1874, at 4 P.M.

Leave Bombay	November 1874.	Leave Bussrah	November 1874.
„ Kurrachee	10	„ Mahomerah	25
„ Guadur	11	„ Fao	25
„ Muscat	13	„ Bushire	27
„ Bunder Abbas	15		December
„ Linga	17	„ Linga	2
„ Bushire	19	„ Bunder Abbas	4
„ Fao	21	„ Muscat	6
„ Mahomerah	22	„ Guadur	7
Arrive Bussrah	22	„ Kurrachee	11
		Arrive Bombay	14

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

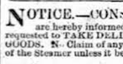
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 6th November 1874, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

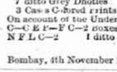


THE well known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PHLOX, Commander W. Pead, will leave on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 5 P.M., for undernoted Ports :—Hurnee, Ratnagherry, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa Fanjim.

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned, at his Office, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 90, in the house of ROWJEE ROOPCHUND DAMJEE, opposite to Manockchand Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burdan Ghulles, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without Stock.
„ Suez	36	22	8	
„ Port Said	33	21	9	
„ Alexandria	29	20	9-10	
„ Messina	50	34	14	
„ Naples	50	34	14	
„ Leghorn	50	34	14	
„ Genoa	50	34	14	
„ Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

„ INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st December 1874.

„ PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship "RAJPOOT," from London, are request-d to take immediate DELIVERY of their GOODS as they come to hand failing, they will be land-d by the Captain at the risk and expense of the Owners. Captain Andrew will not be responsible for any packages damaged after it once leaves the Ship's deck; and Bills of Lading to be sent to the Captain for countersignature at the Office of CURSETJEE EDULJEE, Dubashes, Forbes Street.

J. R. ANDREW, Master.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties de irous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native tongues, &c.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as most All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they think their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. Charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale, to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

TRAVANCORE, 1,900 Tons, November 26th, to Southampton
S.S. HINDOSTAN, 3,115 „ „ 16th „
S.S. CATHAY, 2,982 „ „ 23rd to Southampton.
S.S. GOLCONDA, 1,909 „ „ 30th.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but continue to proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

Cargo can be shipped to the following places in addition to the usual Ports of call, viz. :—" Messina, Naples, Leghhorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Marseilles, Havre, London, Liverpool and New York."

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd November 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 17th Nov. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. THEBET, (2,333 tons and 400 H. P.,) Captain ——— will be despatched as above, carrying d. d. s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 14th Nov. 1874.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd November 1874.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH NOVEMBER AT 3 P.M. FROM MAZAGON.

THE Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Company's s. s. ADRIA, Captain W. E. Breeze, will be despatched as above calling at Penang and Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. TIMOR are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No Claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd November 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will hold their ten 1 Weekly Auction sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

5 Bales Coloured Twist
10 ditto Grey ditto
7 ditto Grey Dhoties
3 Cases Coloured prints
Sundries on Underwriters—
C—C E F—F C—2 boxes Damaged Crackers
N F L C—2 ditto ditto ditto.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 4th November 1874.

JHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of very Handsome Fancy and Gilted Kerosine Oil Table Lamps of latest pattern, suitable for Dewalee Holidays, Chinese Hanging Lamps, Wall Lamps, Square Glass Chimnies, Wicks, &c., &c.

THIS DAY W DNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 1 P.M., precisely, Messrs. JHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Rooms, No. 12 Apollo Street, Fort, the following Lamps and Sundries, viz :—

An invoice of Bohemian glass, fancy and gilted large sized table lamps, brass and bronze hanging lamps of latest pattern suitable for Dewalee Holidays, wall lamps, also small-sized table lamps, spare globes, chimnies, wicks, burners, &c., &c.

25 Cases of Chimnies of sizes, viz., 3-8 2-8, and 1-in.

Sundries consisting of moonjal as ornamental globe lamp with pulley, 1 tree under dome with flying bird and water fountain and Music, 1 brass gilted time piece under dome, 1 picture with inside railway running and rolling of ship, a few new accordians, spring dolls with keys, few cases of Tasmanian tart fruits, large and fine size picture of Prince Alberti, Arthur, Duke of Wellington, &c., &c.

Few sets of Pianoforte Music, consisting of opera pieces, overtures, fantazias, operatic songs for the accompaniment of the piano.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods such as grey shirtings, mash-pollums, jaconnets, prints, dhootics, grey mulls &c.

7 Cases of Muslins.
1 Case of Woollen Cloths.
1 Bale of 7 twine.

On account and at the risk of concerned.

100 cases of Brandy by J. J. Dussumier of 1795, will be put up in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers

To sell without reserve to close an account.

100 kegs of green paints.

JHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th November 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF RAILWAY PLANT.

THIS-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th Nov., and the following days, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Perl Rooms, Dep't 4, a large stock of Railway Plant, &c., comprising partly surplus and partly used stock, the same comprising, a large quantity of old iron sizes and copper battery plates, scrap brass, iron and zinc oil cans, galvanised iron, telegraph poles, a large quantity of Manilla ropes, paint brushes, English lin cans, oil feeders, tunnels of different sizes, solar wall lamps, tin measures, painter's scrapers, best coppered sofa springs, for signal essex, Brigg's patent dressing for sheets, Smith's anvils, chip hole, cast iron weights, beam scales with planks and pans, large iron blocks, new iron chains of different sizes, coupling screws, bench vices, bench screws, cramps for carpenters, wrought iron lashers, angle iron, new iron fittings, reclining sofas, a portable engine with boiler, a large stock of Staffordshire iron of different sizes, cross cut saws, planes, hammers, wrenches, shell auger s, hammers, screw augers, st cks, taps, dies, chisses, carpenter's pincers, spanne s, hooks, shackles, axles, stands for drills, staples, semaphore lamps, station bells, steam guri g chains, ceiling c oth, a large quantity of patent blasting fuze and powder, wooden capstans and sundry other articles.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, handsome pier glasses, with console tables, splendid, 6, 8, 10 and 13 light chandeliers and argand lamps, wall gerandoles, rich carpets, valuable clocks, rich vases, and table ornaments, first-rate musical boxes, a full size slate billiard table, full toned grand square piano, best plated rich crockery and glass ware, &c., at Byculla, near the Jews' Synagogue.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY the 5th and FRIDAY the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above-named place the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c ; the property of a Parsee Gentleman. The same comprises rich cut glass ware, dinner, dessert and tea services, plated cruet, with six of dish covers, centre pieces, ice pitchers, waiters, tea tray, cruet, pickle and egg frames, tea set, tea pot, butter pot, set of spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, single, double, and treble branches table candlesticks, double-barrelled rifles, &c., handsome English mahogany, silk, and carved blackwood furniture, such as telescopic dining table, set of camp table, sideboard, dumb waiters, whatnots, dining room chairs, half backed sofas, Tuckee's table and hand lamps, extra fine round, oboong, pier, writing and card table, conversation couches, easy and drawing room chairs, handsome pier glasses with console tables, handsome 3, 4, 6, 8, 12 single and double light hanging argand lamps and chandeliers, first-rate full size slate billiard and bagatelle tables. A magnificent self-acting and hand organ, mahogany sofa c pians by Collard and Col ard, chiffoniers, teapoys, ottomans, partition screens, rich carpets, pictures, flower vases, musical boxes, clocks figures, statuettes, marble tops, ornaments, garden benches, iron bedstead, camp cots, child's do., dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes p esses, glass door cupboards, trunks, child's carriages, dispense articles, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 English-built Landau, by McNaught and Smith.
1 Do. Clarence, by W. Cole.
1 Do. Buggy, by Shoan.
1 Handsome Dog Cart.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English Mahogany and richly Carved Blackwood Furniture, best plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Piano, handsome Carriages, Horses, Plants, &c., at Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of A. E. Ashley, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Malabar Hill.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, &c., the property of the late Mr. Cursetjee Framjee Nowrojee.

Full particulars and the date of sale will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plate, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Government Gate Road, Parell, opposite Lowjee Castle.

Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., the property of James Sieden, Esq.

Full particulars, and the date of sale will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a handsome English-built Brougham, a fast-trotting Australian Horse, &c., at No. 146, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Brougham, Horse, &c., the property of D. B. Coppel, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable & handsome household furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage, Horse, &c., at Mazagoon, behind the Sudder Court.

On MONDAY of the 9th Instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage and Horse, &c, the property of a Gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th November 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA, similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
NO. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at the Bungalow, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Parsee Sanitarium.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of Nov., at 1 P.M., at the abovementioned Bungalow, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., the property of Col. J. Jones, R. E., and a portion of the property of Major General L. S. Hough, (leaving Bombay), comprising, Blackwood Dinner Table, Sideboard, Screen, Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Couches, a mahogany piano-forte, Easy and Drawing room Chairs, Table and Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Rich Carpets Engravings, Carved Sofa and Pier Tables, Teapoys, Chiffoniers, a carved Enclosed Blackwood Presses, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Dressing Glasses, Ornaments and Vases, China, Glass-ware, Rich Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets, Plated Dishcovers, Curry Dishes, Cruet, Pickle and Egg frames, Chamber and Table Candlesticks, a set of plated Spoons and Forks, Bread Basket, Ice Pitchers, Salver, Cutlery, and Dispense articles, &c.

Catalogues of full details are published, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 4th November 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POLICE ORDER.—As the DEWALEE FESTIVAL is now approaching, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED that if any PERSON LETS OFF or THROWS any FIREWORK in or near any Public street, Road or Thoroughfare, he will be taken into Custody by the Police and dealt with according to law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay 3rd November 1874.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the Four Sessions of 1874 Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on Friday, the 27th day of Nov. inst., at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheaters, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated the 29th day of October 1874, and in the thirty-eighth year of the Reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria

G. TAYLOR,
Sheriff.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
(ON ITS APPELLATE SIDE.)
Suit No. 491 Of 1871.
Appeal No. 202.

PESTONJEE MERWANJEE TURACK of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing on the Tardeo Road, without the Fort Bombay.....	Plaintiff and Appellant.
vs.	
NAVAZBAI wife of RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER WADIA, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Parell, without the Fort of Bombay, MEHERBAI wife of CURSETJEE FRAMJEE TARACHAND and also Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Mody Khana Street, within the Fort Bombay, and CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE SHAPOORJEE JEEWANJEE BOTLIEWALLA, also Parsee Inhabitant, residing in Hornby Row, within the Fort, Bombay, grand-daughters, heirs, and personal Representatives of the late MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, deceased, and the said RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER WADIA, and Mehrbai Framjee Tarachand, residing at Parell aforesaid, and the said SHAPOORJEE JEEWANJEE also Parsee Inhabitant residing at Hornby Row, aforesaid, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late said Muncherjee Pestonjee deceased. Goolbai widow of the late RUTTONJEE MUNJEE GUZDUR, Parsee Inhabitant, residing in Nanabhoy Bomanjee Lane, within the Fort, Bombay, JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE residing in Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort, Bombay, and FRAMJEE NOWROJEE Parsee, residing in Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, within the Fort, Bombay.....	Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit on the Appellant's side and bearing date the nineteenth day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, the following immoveable Property will be sold by Public auction in one lot before the Sheriff's Office at the Sudder Adawlut of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Pestonjee Merwanjee Turack, Navazbai, wife of Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia, Meherbai, wife of Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarachand, Cursedbai, wife of Shapoorjee Jeewajee Bot lewalla, grand-daughters, heirs, and personal representatives of the late Manockbai, deceased widow of the late Munchierjee Pestonjee, deceased, and the said Bastanjee Jehangeer Wadia and Framjee Nowrojee, executors of the last will and testament of the late Manockbai, deceased widow of the late Nanabhoyjee Pestonjee, deceased Goolbai, widow of the late ruttonjee Munjee Gurdar, Jamsetjee Nowrojee, and Framjee Nowrojee or any of them, in all that piece of ground with two compartments or a chawi standing thereon, with the appurtenances thereto situate on the West side of a passage leading into Nanabhoy Bomanjee Lane, in the substrict of Fort and Colaba in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about two hundred and eighteen square yards or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 46, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 52, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North, par ly by a passage leading to the privies, and partly by a sweeper's passage on or towards the south by a party wall, dividing the property to be sold from the property of Muncherjee Merwanjee Jussawalla, on or towards the east by a passage used in common by the said chawli and on or towards the West by a public sweepers passage dividing the property to be sold from the properties of Burjorjee Ruttonjee Cooper and Burjorjee Hormusjee Kanga, and which said compartments were formerly in the occupation of the Defendants Manockbai (deceased) and Goolbai and Framjee Ruttonjee, and Eduljee chapooree Pochee as tenants, together with a right of way to the Privies situate on the north side of the said property.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale, application may be made at the office of the said commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani Plaintiff's attornies.

Dated this 3.th day of September 1874.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS.
(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)
Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."—(*Rt. Hon'ble B. Disraeli.*)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT KEPT READY FILLED FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF TRAVELLERS AND OTHERS.

"Models of compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*

"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman.*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

CHRYSAROBINE.
(TRADE MARK.)

IS an unfailing remedy for the disease noticed in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 1st September as so prevalent just now in Bombay and known under the various names of "*Dhobies' Itch*," "*Malabar Itch*," "*Indian Ringworm*," "*Dadhar*," "*Gatchcharoon*," "*Dharaj*."

Per Phial, 8 Annas.

SOLUTION OF CHRYSAROBINE.

A convenient form for the above, less liable to irritate and more cleanly in use.

Per Phial, Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE.

Is now firmly rooted in public favour, having supplied
A GREAT WANT
in Indian Toilet economy, namely, something that would enable the hair to retain its natural softness and gloss equally in an arid and in a moist atmosphere; that would exert a cooling and a stimulating action on the scalp, but without irritating like Cantharides or causing a sebaceous or scurfy accumulation like Oil. The "Douche" not only fulfils these requisites but imparts beauty and softness to hair which has never naturally possessed these qualities, and restores pristine vigour in cases of growth enfeebled even to baldness.

It need only be added that the "Douche" is a delicious toilet extract of almost fairy fragrance.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Handsome Roomy English-built LANDAU, Suitable for a Family. Cheap. Address "F.," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED a SERVANT who can COOK well, and understands ENGLISH to travel with a Gentleman. Address Mr. MAC GREGOR, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SHERRIES.

	Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 36 0	...
AMONTILLADO, fine	32 0	...
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	36 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	30 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	28 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	28 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 0	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	18 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine.	32 0	...

PORTS.

SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine bouquet and character	32 0	17 0
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	27 0	15 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	18 0	...

CHAMPAGNES.

F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	42 0	23 0
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s, Finest Dry	42 0	23 0
TREACHER & Co.'s, Finest Creaming	42 0	23 0
DRY SILLERY	36 0	19 0
FINE SPARKLING	30 0	...

CLARETS.

BORDEAUX (Excellent Cup or PETIT MEDOC.) Breakfast Wines	9 8	...
MEDOC, Superior	12 0	...
SAINT JULIEN, good Dinner Wine	15 0	9 0
CHATEAU LA-ROSE (Superior After CHATEAU MARGAUX) Dinner Wines	20 0	...
	30 0	16 0

SAUTERNES.

HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	30 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	22 0	...
BARSAC, light Table Wine	18 0	...

BURGUNDIES.

CHAMBERTIN	28 0	15 0
POMMARD	24 0	13 0
MACON	22 0	12 0
BEAUNE	18 0	10 0
CHABLIS	16 0	...
RICH STARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	36 0	20 0

HOCKS.

	Quarts.	Pints.
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 32 0	18 0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN	40 0	22 0
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	40 0	..
LIEBFRAUMILCH „	36 0	19 0
RUDESHEIM „	30 0	16 0
NIERSTEIN „	25 0	13 8
HOCHHEIM „	24 0	13 0
STEINWEIN (Glass Juge) „	22 8	..
LAUBENHEIM „	16 0	9 0

MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 30 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	32 0	18 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	38 0	21 0
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	32 0	17 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE „	27 0	14 8
MUSCATEL MOSELLE „	24 0	13 0
WINNIGEN „	20 0	10 8

SPIRITS.

COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit.	27 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	24 0	...
COGNAC, Pale	20 0	...
GIN, London Old	15 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks	24 0	...
Do. do. per case of 12 flasks	13 8	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	20 0	...
WHISKEY, Irish	20 0	...
WHI-KEY, Scotch	18 0	...

LIQUEURS.

CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40 0	21 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest)	40 0	21 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	28 0	15 0
CHARTREUSE from the Green	78 0	40 0
Monastery Yellow	70 0	36 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy	36 0	...
CREME DE NOYEAU	36 0	...
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	...	27 0
AMERICAN BITTERS AND LIQUEURS	...	16 0

A variety of other Liqueurs in Stock.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 3rd NOVEMBER, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet, sales 12,000 bales of which only 2,000 bales were Surats, and this morning's market also opened quiet probable sales 10,000 bales. The American figures are again greatly against the market, the receipts for the two days being 29,000 and exports to Great Britain 10,000 bales.

Reuter's messages have too much of a stereotyped character to give a real idea of the market, but from private telegrams we have seen to-day, the depression seems very marked. Fair Dhollera, landing, has been done at 5d. and for Cotton just good fair, with nothing extra in staple, 5¼d. is about the market rate. On these figures we are quite ⅛d. over Liverpool prices here not to speak of a profit in shipping and it is evident we must have a reduction before business to any extent can result.

CONSOLS this morning were still quoted at 93; French Rentes ex-compar at 98⅝ and Bar Silver at 57 13-16d. per oz. Yesterday's public message reported a payment of £100,000 into the Bank of England, which coupled with previous advices is strongly in favor of easier money, and we hear of private telegrams reporting an early reduction in the Bank rate as highly probable.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to day there has been virtually nothing done, but so far as the tendency can be ascertained it is in favor of a decline. Bank Bills are still quoted nominally at the same level but there are fewer sellers at the top quotation and there is no disposition to draw heavily. Of private paper there is little or nothing offering and sellers seem disposed to hold for a fall.

We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	.....	1s. 10 5-32d. per rupee
Do. 6 months sight	.....	1s. 10⅛ 9-16d. ,,
Credits 6 ,,	.....	1s. 10 11-16d. ,,
Documents 6 ,,	.....	1s. 10⅛d. ,,

On Calcutta no transactions are reported; and in GOVERNMENT PAPER there is no change to notice.

The SHARE MARKET has been weaker again, especially for Spinning shares which are Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per share lower, and other descriptions although not quotably altered have a downward tendency.

COTTON is very dull. No purchases of importance have been reported in old stuff but we hear of business having been done in Ginned Broach, March delivery at Rs 205 per candy half pressed. After the Dawalee, unless the home markets take a turn we shall probably see a material decline as dealers will be anxious to quit their stocks on coming out of godown in preference to holding in the face of falling markets.

FREIGHTS are unaltered in every way.

In PIECE GOODS there is virtually nothing doing, nor can we hope to see an improvement now until after the holidays.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
22,000	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
10,000	500	all	12p.ct	Do of Bombay New	745
10,000	500	375	12p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	595
5,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200nom
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	330
40,000	281	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 ml
10,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
1,400	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	110xd
40,000	25	al	12 do	Oriental Bank	315

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,85	100p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,750
200	2 000	1,10	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	760
100	50	all	18p.ct	Albert Ginning Co	60
250	5,000	80	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	1,040
250	1,000	200	00	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	1,000	1,000	1 0p	Apollo Press Co	4,000
1000	50	all	..	Berar Company (New)	575
200	2,000	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co	1,200
200	500	all	40p.c	Do New	475
250	1,000	450	p.c	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	..	12½p.c	Carwar Company	700
800	1,800	all	700p.c	Colaba Press Co	4,900xd.
25.	9,000	all	20 p.c	East India Press Co	2,000
150	5,500	all	Rs.225	Fort Press Co	4,300
200	2,000	2,00	75 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Co	500
2	5	all	100 p.c	Grant Press Co	224
250	5,000	1,46	75 p.c	Imperial Press Co	450
200	400	350	60 p.c	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	480
600	2,000	500	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
125	2,500	750	120 p.c	Princeof Wale. Press	1,800
2.0	1,000	all	200 p.c	Somoon's Press Co	1,050
400	250	75	45 p.c	Scinde Press Co	375
100	1,000	750	Rs. 75	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	950
120	1,500	1,25	Rs. 50	Victoria Press, Madras	750
150	250	all	12p.ct	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
400	1,000	all	100p.c	Volkart's United Press Co.	950

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

62	1,250	all	150*	Alexandra Spinning	1,435
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	3,125
80	2,000	all	..	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,050
900	1,000	all	200p.c	Bombay United	1,320
1,000	100	100	10p.c	Broach Mills	270
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,090
2,340	1,000	all	100p.c	Dharumsey Spinning	1,725
1,500	1,25	all	125p.c	Fleming S. W. Co	1,215
1,500	1,000	all	115p.c	Great Eastern	1,320
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,480
250	1,000	all	115p.c	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,365
800	1,000	1,000	...	Khandeish Spinning	1,325
300	1,250	1,000	...	Madras Spinning	1,400
350	1,000	550	65 p.c	Madras U. Spinning	1,225
1,000	1,000	all	...	Manockji Petit's	1,420
900	1,000	all	200 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,350
4,000	625	all	240*	Oriental	815
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	290
800	1,000	1,000	150p.c	Soonderdas Spinning	1,515
800	1,000	25	31½p.c	Do. do 1¼ share	410

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21 9-10	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock
.....	£20	13 19-20	do.	Do. New £20 Shares
.....	£100	1,000	do.	Ditto
.....	£10	19 5-16	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co
.....	£18	19 5-16	do.	Do. New Shares

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	8,000	all	Rs. 6	Colaba Land Co
8,000	110	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.
750	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land
5,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	240p.c	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,670xd
21,000	50	all	4½ p.c	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	...	300	9p.ct	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	195
2,150	200	190	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	...	all	1½ p.c.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	15
.....	500	all	45 p.c.	Treacher & Co	370
.....	1,250	all	40 p.c	Vizgas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of L'dation		
96	19½	...	Bank of China
...	...	...	East India Bank
200	18	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and sixty-five deck passengers.

THE s.s. PERSIAN, 51 tons, Captain R. B. Corney sailed yesterday, for Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Harnee.—Mrs. Wright. For different ports.—Twenty deck passengers.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. BANGALORE, 1,176 tons, Captain W Soames, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the Chins Mail, and the following passengers :— For Calcutta.—Mr. Sephoo. For Yokohama.—Mr. Moncrieff. She carried the following cargo :—2,040 chests opium.

THE P AND O s s AUSTRALIA, from Suez, arrived in Madras Roads at noon on Tuesday, with the following passengers :—From Southampton to Madras.—Mrs Cook, Lieut Hornsby, Mrs Lennox, Mr Clementson, Sub-Lieut Sparling, and 2 native servants. From Southampton to Calcutta—Messrs Greaves, Ewing and Lyle, Mr and Mrs Millar, Mrs Lee, Col Blair, Mrs Beatty and family, Mrs Berkeley and family, Miss Jamieson, Mr Lowe, Mrs Dovers and 3 children, Mr Clives (remains at Ceylon), Mr Cumming, Mrs Riddlesdale, Mrs Wells, Mr and Mrs Cord and family, Messrs Buttrum and Moore, Dr Barry, Mr Lowe, Miss Reilly, Mr H A D Philips, Mrs and Miss Connew, Messrs Odling and Teale, and Mrs Carbertry. From Venice to Calcutta—Mr and Mrs Wehlish, Mr F Atchison, Mr and Mrs R King, Mr H Cless, Col Dickens, Capt and Miss Smith, and Mr Faulkner. From Ancona to Calcutta—Messrs H S and W Cox. From Brindisi to Calcutta—Messrs Atkinson and C G Allan.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination:
3	Bar gallore (s)	Soames	China &c.
	Pearl (s)	Doert	Coast and Cutch.
	Persian (s)	Carney	Coast and Carwar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Calcutta, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee. Steamer Aragvis, to Coast and Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 27 Australia (s) ..... Southampton.
Turkish Empire ..... Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 27 Ethiopia (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Marina, s, 4 cases champagne, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co. Muriel s, 4 bales wall papers, Tyebally Abdoolally and Co.; 106 cases stout, Jemsetjee Framjee.
Parana s, 737 bars iron, Abdoolally Goolamhoosen.

FROM LONDON.

Rajpoot, 35 cases stout, M and E Bezmijee; 30 cases sulphuric acid, G M Moolla; 25 cases hams, and 24 cases cheese, Cursetjee Eduljee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calipso s, 18 cases beer, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 4 barrels brandy, Hormusjee Sorabjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Marina s, 8 bales hides and skins, Hajee Succor Hajee Abdoola; 50 bales wool, Mo ljee Goculdass; 50 bales wool, Jetha Vuria; 32 bales wool, B I r N Co.; 196 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 13 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.; 7 bales cotton, Ramchund Manockchund; 350 bales cotton, Soondersdass Mooljee; 3 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Murial s, 25 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo; 240 cwts. horns, Soomar Natha; 100 bales wool, Lalji e Mulgjee; 709 cwts. wet dates, Dossabhoy Merwanji e and Co.
Parana s, 17 bales wool, Visrambhoy Ebram and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calipso s, 100 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co.; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hope, 19 bales old jute, Dossabhoy Merwanjee; 750 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINNOPLE.

Calipso s, 29 bags cocoanuts, and 4 pots rose oil, Essack Salloon.

FOR VENICE.

Calipso s, 100 bales cotton, G Sigg and Co.

FOR HONKONG.

Adia s, 14 bales cotton, Alsen Riebe and Co.; 42 packages sharafins, Currimbhoy Keerjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Adria s, 11 chests opium, Goculabroy Koonjalli; 20 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 50 chests opium, Barjorjee Rustomjee Mody; 15 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 9 chests opium, Gungabux Chajooram; 20½ chests opium, Goculdas Shinganey; 6½ chests opium, Bhobaram Sahoo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—NOVEMBER 1.

Budd, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave.

NOVEMBER 2.

Riddell, Surg Major, Madras Med Dept, on leave, from Mominabad.

NOVEMBER 3.

Jopp, Captain, Off Dy Qr Mr, on duty, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 1.

Walter, Captain, 50th Regiment N I, on duty, to Poona.
Harrison, Lieut, Bengal 15th Hussars, to join, to Meerut.

NOVEMBER 3.

William, Asst Apothecary, Bengal S M Dept, on duty, to Allahabad,
Haywood, Staff Sergt, Bengal D P W, on duty, to Agra.
Anzard, Sub Lieut, Bengal 3rd Foot, on duty, to Calcutta.
Priestley, Lieut, Bengal Royal Artillery, on duty, to Agra.
Holme, Sub Lieut, Bengal 3rd Foot, on duty, to Calcutta.
Ventris, Sub Lieut, Bengal 3rd Foot, on duty, to Calcutta.
Rice, Lieut, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Roorkee.
Kellie, Lieut, Bengal Royal Engineers, on duty, to Roorkee.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Oct. 31.)

Mr J W Neill, Offg Secy to the Chief Comr, Central Provinces, reported his arrival and resumed charge of his duties from Mr J W Chisholm, Offg Secy, on the 26th instant.

Mr Lindsay Neill, Offg Asst Secy to the Chief Comr, Central Provinces, resumed charge of his duties from Mr F C Anderson, on the 26th instant.

Dr D P Skipton, Offg Civil Surgn, Narsinghpur, is appointed to the executive charge of the Jail at that Station.

Mr G J Noble, Dist Supt of Police, on return from leave, is posted to the Bhandara District.

Mr J C Duff, Dist Supt of Police, Bhandara, is transferred to Seoni.

Mr G S Clatterton, Offg Dist Supt of Police, Balaghat, is transferred to Hoshungabad as Offg Asst Dist Supt.

Mr D H G Maclean, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, Jubbulpore, will cease to act in that capacity.

Surgn-Maj J M Fleming, M D, rejoined from privilege leave and resumed Civil Medical charge of the Nimar District from Surgn Hall, on the 25th instant, Surgn-Maj Fleming also resumed charge of the Nimar Jail from Surgn Hall on the same date.

Mr J W Chisholm, Inspr Genl of Registration, Supt of Stamps, and Comr of Excise, Central Provinces, resumed charge of his duties from Capt H C E Ward, on the 26th instant.

Mr A H L Fraser, C S, Asst Comr, reported his arrival at Bombay from furlough to Europe on the 28th instant. Mr Fraser is posted to the Bhandara District.

Mr A R Lilley, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Jubbulpore Division of the Buildings and Roads Branch, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Oct 31.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPOOTANA

Capt J C Berkeley and Maj C H Clay, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Haraotee and Tonk Political Agency on the afternoon of 16th October 1874.

Lieut Col C Blair assumed comd of the Mhairwara Battalion from Capt R G Loch on the forenoon of the 16th October 1874.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE.

Maj C H Clay, Offg Comt, Deolee Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Cant Mag Deolee, during the absence of Col J D McDonald on privilege leave.

Col J D MacDonald and Maj C H Clay, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Cant Mag D olee, on the afternoon of the 29th Sept.

Captains C Shuttleworth and J R G Loch, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of Cant Mag Nusseerabad, on the afternoon of the 17th Oct.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr W B Melville, an Asst Supt of the 2nd grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th Oct.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

Lieut S C Turner, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is posted to the 3rd Circle, Military Works

Mr G W Dodsworth, Ex Engr, 4th grade, is transferred from the 2nd to the 1st Circle, Military Works

Lieut J E Broadbent, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Circle, Military Works

Maj D C Walker, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the 6th to the 1st Circle, Military Works.

Mr A G Reid, Asst Engr, is transferred to the 2nd Circle to the Special Branch, Military Works

Capt T C Manderson, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the 2nd Peshawar Division to the Dalhousie Division, Special Military Works Branch

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr G J H Glinn, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted twelve months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr J W Brassington, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Indus Valley State Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination on the 17th Oct.

Mr W Foster, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Neemuch State Railway, is granted two years' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 28th Aug.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr J F Spring, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Chenab and Jhelum Division of the Survey Circle to the Chenab Section, which section he will join on the forenoon of the 15th Oct 1874.

RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY

Privilege leave for two months is granted to Mr J E P Lincke, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr J Ellis, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Indus Bridge Division, is granted one month's privilege leave, in continuation of the Language leave granted him dated 14th July 1874.

Mr R H Froude, Asst Engr, 1st grade, held charge of the Schwan Division from the 10th Sept to the afternoon of the 6th Oct on which date he availed himself of the leave granted him dated 17th Aug making over charge of that Division to Mr W Wiseman, Asst Engr, 1st grade, who will officiate as Ex Engr till further orders.

Mr J Lloyd, Store-keeper, 1st grade, made over, and Mr C S Warwick, Store-keeper, 1st grade, received charge of the Magazine on the forenoon of the 16th, and of the Kotree Depot, on 19th instant.

Lieut J F Hewson, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, and Offg Ex Engr, Indus Bridge Division, is placed in charge of a special survey party to re-level the whole line from Mooltan. Mr H F Maneco, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is temporarily transferred from the Upper Sind District to hold charge of the Indus Bridge Division till further orders.

Mr J C Jowett, Asst Engr, 1st grade, relieved Mr J A D Lloyd of the charge of the Larkhana Division on the 9th instant.

The following posting and transfer have been made by Supt Engrs :—

Mr J W Brassington, Asst Engr, 1st grade, from the Office of Supt Engr, Mooltan District, to the Sutlej Bridge Division, on special duty.

Mr A Rhodes, Asst Engr, 1st grade, posted to the Rohtee Division.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following temporary promotions in the Central Provinces' Commission, to take effect from the date on which Mr W B Jones, Offg Comr of Nagpur, may take furlough, are sanctioned by the Govr Genl in Council :—

Lieut-Col A B Cumberledge, Comr of Chattisgurh Division, to act as C mr of Nagpur.

Col J N H Maclean, Dep y Comr, 1st class, to officiate as Comr of Chattisgurh Division.

Maj C B L Smith, Depy Comr, 2nd class, to officiate in the 1st class.

Lieut-Col E M Playfair, Depy Comr, 3rd class, to officiate in the 2nd class.

Maj J L Loch, Depy Comr, 4th class, to officiate in the 3rd class.

Mr W B Savi, Asst Supt of Police, will officiate in the 5th grade of District Supts of Police, during the absence on furlough of Mr W Daly, Dist Supt of Police in Cachar, or until further orders.

Mr J Patch, Dist Supt of Police is posted to Sylhet, vice Mr C Jennins, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

Mr A C Bainbridge, B C S, is appointed to officiate as an Asst Comr of the 4th grade in British Burmah.

Consequent on the return from leave of Col B Ranken, Supt, Jabalpur School of Industry and Central Jail, Capt T H B Brooke, Asst Comr, 2nd class in the Central Provinces, and Offg Supt, Jabalpur School of Industry and Central Jail, is appointed to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Jubalpur.

Mr A Borooah, B C S, having obtained a degree of honour in the Sanskrit language, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 4,000.

Mr F C Daukes, B C S having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Persian has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 2,000.

Messrs F H Fisher and V A Smith B C S, having obained a certificate of high proficiency in Urdu, have been each presented with the author zed donation of Rs 1,000.

Mr E W Lodwick received charge of the offices of Asst Gel and Comr of the Dept of Issue at Madras from Mr J S Cooke on the 10th instant

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut Col J K Couper, B S C, Supt of Studs, to be Supt and Agent for Army Clothing, with effect from the 1st Nov 1874, in succession to Col M J Turnbull, who has attained to the Colonel's allowance

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Punjab Frontier Force

2nd Punjab Infantry—Surgn J Duke, in medical charge, Left Wing, 11th (Be Lockn w) Regt of N I, to the officiating medical charge during the period Surgn W Jackson may officiate in medical charge of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, or until further orders

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Maj C W R Chester, B S C Offg Asst Adjt Genl, Allahabad Division, to be an Asst Adjt Genl of Division on the establishment, vice Maj (Brev Lieut Col) T E Gordon, C S I, appointed Comdt of the Meywar Bheel Corps

The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgn Maj Augustus Keppel Reed, of the Medical Dept, in medical charge, 44 h (Scythe) Re t of N (L) I,—for two years

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointment in the Medical Dept :—

Surgn Maj J Irving, M D, of the Medical Dept, Civil, Allahabad, to be a Depy Surgn Genl, with temporary rank, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Depy Surgn Genl H B Buckle, C B

The furlough on private affairs for 18 months, to be spent partly in India and partly in Europe, granted to Lieut-Col H J D Perrie, B S C, Depy Comr, 3rd class, Mooltan, Punjab, is commuted to furlough in India for the entire period, and that Officer is allowed an extension of the furlough in India for six months on the same account.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr J L Gallot, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, is appointed to officiate as a Supg Engr, as a temporary arrangement, vice Linn, absent on leave on medical certificate.

The services of Lieut A R Porter, R A, temporarily employed on Famine Relief Works, are placed at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from 30th Sept 1874.

Mr R E Whish, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Supg Engr, and Secy of the Chief Comr of Oudh in the P W Dept during the absence of Col F Alexander, on sick leave, or till further orders.

The services of Mr R Brown, Acct, 2nd grade, temporarily attached to the Office of the Acct Genl, P W Dept, are dispensed with from 1st Oct 1874.

Mr C Sowerby, Acct, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Office of the Acctt Genl, P W Dept, to Assam.

The following Accountants are transferred from Central India to the Neemuch State Railway :—

Mr D Vanketty, Acctt, 3rd grade (temporarily).
Mr C Masters, Probationary Acct 4th grade.

The following temporary promotions and appointments are made in the Accounts Branch of the P W Dept from the 10th Sept 1874 :—

From Controller, 2nd class, 1st grade, to Controller, 1st class 2nd grade,—Capt A J Filgate, R E, vice Mr S Brock on leave.

From Controller 3rd class 1st grade to Controller, 2nd class 2nd grade—Capt D H Trail R E vice Capt C M Mob rly.

From Executive Branch to Controller, 3rd class 1st grade—Capt H Doveton R E vice Mr W B Farr on leave.

From Controller 3rd class 2nd grade, to Controller 3rd class 1st grade—Lieut W J LeBreton vice Lieut R A Sargeaunt R E on leave and Mr Pryce Phillips vice Capt E A Trevor R E on leave.

From Deputy Controller to Controller 3rd class 1st grade—Mr R K Williams vice Capt D H Trail R E and Mr G O Smith vice Mr R G Macdonald on leave.

From Deputy Controller to Controller 3rd class, 2nd grade—Mr W A Billings in succession to Capt A J Filgate R E and Mr W G Bayly vice Mr Pryce Phillips.

From Executive Branch to Deputy Controller—Capt J Grierson Ex Engr, 4th grade vice Mr W G Bayly.

From Assistant Controller, 1st grade, to Deputy Controller—Lieut J S Biscoe, vice Mr R H Williams and Mr F Morrison, in succession to Lieut W J Le Breton, R E

From Accountant, 1st grade to Deputy Controller—Mr A Wilson, vice Mr W A Billings and Baboo Nobin Chunder Roy, vice Mr G Smith

From Executive Branch to Assistant Controller, 1st grade—Capt H R LeM Carey, vice Mr F Morrison

From Assistant Controller 2nd grade, to Assistant Controller, 1st grade—Mr F P Quinlan, in succession to Lieut W H James, R E, on leave and Mr H J R DeSalis, vice Mr A McGechie, on leave

From Acct to Assistant Controller, 2nd grade—Mr C Ewing, vice Mr F P Quinlan and Mr G S Duff, vice Mr H J R DeSalis.

Maj R J L Twynam, Ex Engr, 1st grade British Burmah, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr and Secy to the Chief Comr of British Burmah in the P W Dept during the absence of Col Oliphant, on privilege leave, or till further orders.

Mr W G T Stace, Ex Engr 4th grade Indus Valley State Railway is reduced to the rank of Asst Engr, 1st grade.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail: closes.		After packet
United Kingdom	Nov. 9	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 6	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 6	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 14	3-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
China	,, 3	3-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 23	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 23	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.

(No after packet)

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday till further notice.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additions fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the severa Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Full Mail Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs 10 0
Per Copy 0 4

ANNOUNCEMENT OF ARRIVAL.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCCULIST OPTICIAN,

AMSTERDAM, AND 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

RESPECTFULLY announces the arrival of his experienced Assistant, Mr Henry Betts, who will advise in all that relates to the correction of defects and irregularities of sight by optical means.

Mr. Betts is furnished with a most complete assortment of Perfected Spectacles, &c., and by judicious selection and adaptation is enabled to benefit every peculiarity of defective vision.

During his present stay in Bombay, Mr. Betts may be consulted at his Rooms, above Messrs. Soundy and Co., it is his intention to visit SURAT, BARODA, and AHMEDABAD, shortly.

MENIST'S 12-LENS BINOCULARS.

Mr. Betts has with him a magnificent assortment of these celebrated instruments.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

GERRARD—October 27th, at Jhelum, Punjab, the wife of A S Gerrard, Esq, C E, D P W, of a daughter.
HAGGARD—October 28th, at Buxar, Shahabad, the wife of A H Haggard, Esq, C S, of a son.

DEATH.

BURBRIDGE—October 21st, at Bolarum, Quartermaster Thomas Burbridge, aged 74 years, 3 months and 11 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1874.

IN a graceful speech the other day on the late Dr. Bhau Daji, Mr. Justice West remarked that in the infant days of English education in this Presidency teachers seem to have exercised a more potent sway over the pupil's mind and character than their successors now do. In former times there was freer play for individuality of heart and mind; now, with a more highly developed organization, teachers have almost unavoidably got into a deep groove of officialism that has chilled the genial currents of a former intelligent and powerful enthusiasm. This reflection has given rise to a somewhat barren discussion between our contemporary the Bombay Educational Record and the leading native Press; the former maintaining that the alleged decadence is a pure illusion, the latter supporting Mr. West's view. Solomon and Bacon are also brought into the dispute to support the abstract question that it is a fallacy to exalt the past over the present. We fail to see that any useful end can be gained by this form of discussion. The abstract question has been pretty well exhausted by Machiavelli and Bacon on the one side and by Swift and Burke on the other, and it might now be more usefully consigned to College themes for discussion. As for the main issue, it seems to us that the real significance of Mr. Justice West's remarks has not been noticed, which is that our system of education has of late years become wooden and mechanical, and that therefore it does not admit of so free a display of intellectual and moral forces as it did when mechanical influences were less powerful. The speaker disclaimed indeed all intention of disparaging either the present system or the men who work it; and from his remarks no charge of disparagement can be inferred against the latter, who may *in posse* be superior to their predecessors. But the speaker's disclaimer was evidently mere compliment as regards the *system*, in which he plainly intimates that "proprieties press down with leaden influence on all spontaneousness, and mechanism takes the place of nature." We believe that in this passing remark Mr. Justice West hit upon a most serious defect in Bombay education; and as the notice of that defect will come in appropriate sequence upon our recent sketch of public instruction we will proceed to support our assertion.

It may be assumed that in a sound system of State education there must be three operating forces,—mechanical, intellectual, and moral, and that these must be so co-ordered that the first force may be placed lowest, and the last highest in the harmonized scale. So far as these forces can be spoken of separately, we mean by mechanical force not merely what is called physical education, but punitive discipline and every kind of formal prescription and routine necessary for the maintenance of a system as such. By intellectual force we mean study and instruction, having as an end the development of the mental powers, or the attainment of special knowledge. And by moral force we mean not only the direct teaching of a pure morality in a simple and affectionate style, the maintenance of obedience and of gentlemanly conduct and manners, the influence of a teacher's life and character,—but, as opposed to purely mechanical means, the employment of tact, courtesy, kindness, affection, and of every liberal sentiment in others that may help us to shape their actions to the highest

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARIS, 2ND NOVEMBER.

A Bonapartist Candidate has been elected for the Department of Pas-de-Calais. The successful candidate though a Bonapartist, owes his ... to the votes of the Legitimists.

LONDON, 3RD NOVEMBER.

...vices from Spain, state that both the ...s and Carlists are at present inactive. ...mor Faraday has recovered and recommenced laying the new Atlantic Cable.

...ship Isabella Kerr is supposed to have ...ered go ses.

...RTUARY.—Mr. John Laird.

THE MAILS.

...e Bombay Mails of the 12th ultimo were ...ived in London to-day and the heavy Mails ...e 5th ult. arrived at Southampton on the 1st ...nt.

LONDON, 2ND NOVEMBER, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats ...ower.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5¼d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 93.

5 ½ do. French Rents, 1872..... 100.

Bar Silver 57 13/16

The sum of £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The following vessel has passed through the Suez Canal—Kongaverre.

ANOTHER EMBASSY FROM YARKAND.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LAHORE NOVEMBER 3.

Indian Public Opinion understands that Syed Yakoob Khan, the late Yarkund Envoy, is on his way to India again.

THE Secretary of State has, we hear, determined not to insist on the withdrawal of the Bank of Bengal's Agency from Bombay.

HER Majesty's Government has been pleased to confirm the recognition by the Government of India of Mr. John Ferrie as Consular Agent for Italy at Bassein.

THE actual loss on Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State for the year 1874-75 to the end of October, including bills drawn before the 1st April, but paid since that date, or outstanding, amounted to Rs. 46,64,340 being Rs. 1,14,953 in excess of the estimated loss.

MR. ORMISTON has, we hear from home, had several interviews with Lord Salisbury, in the course of which he has no doubt made his plans for docks in Bombay harbour intelligible to that nobleman's capacity. His Lordship has not however, so far as we can learn, come to any decision on the subject yet.

IT seems almost impossible as yet to compute the amount of damages caused by the recent floods in the Madras Presidency. All the Railway lines appear to have suffered. The following telegram published by a Madras paper tells of further disasters on a branch of the south Indian line:—"Arconum and Conjeveram line breached in several places. Traffic suspended till further notice."

A CONVICT in the Vellore Central Jail has just been sentenced to transportation for life for having, while at work in his gang, taken up a heavy iron shot and thrown it at the head of another convict, who had the misfortune to be working in the same gang with him. The shot was thrown with such precision and force that the man who was struck by it fell down stunned, and was laid up in hospital for some days from the effect of the blow.

PERMISSION has, we read, been sent to General Macdonell, Commanding the Rawul Pindee Division, to assemble the troops under his command at Rawul Pindee about the middle of this month. The 5th Bengal Cavalry, 23rd Pioneers, and 22nd P. N. I., will come in from Jhelum, and the 19th P. N. I. from Tullagong. They will remain under General Macdonell's immediate command in a small camp of instruction, till about the middle of January.

THE Postmaster of Madras has issued the following Notice:—"The Agent, Madras Breached Railway, having intimated that the floods and condition of the North-west line between Arconum and Camalapoor renders the transit of Mails quite impracticable, and that it is not expected that communication can be at all restored for some days to come, it has been determined for the present to utilize, as far as practicable, the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamers for conveying the Mails to the places north of Camalapoor heretofore served by the Train Service on the North-west Line.

THE Madras Government, we are told, has undertaken the revision of the "Convict and Old Offenders' Rolls" of that Presidency from the date that the system of photographing criminals was first introduced; and the histories of notorious characters for the past twenty years are now being re-written. Mr. Simpson, the Chief Inspector of the Madras Police Force, has been specially appointed to the work, and, although already nine-hundred photographs have been attached to as many lengthy descriptive rolls of convicts, the work is only just a tenth of what is yet to come, so numerous have the "old offenders" been.

A NEW phase of the "Poor White" difficulty is presented by the *Englishman's* weekly writer; who tells us that he has it on credible information that one day last week a European went into M'ackenzie and Lyall's, and, in all seriousness, requested to be put up to auction. He had no further use for himself, and thought he might fetch a few rupees, and his proprietor would, in return for his obedience, have to feed, clothe and lodge him,—all or any of which he was unable to do for himself. After all, slavery, conducted on humane principles, would be a glorious institution, and would remove many of the troubles and difficulties incident to a system of free labour and unlimited competition. The more thriftless portion of mankind would, at all events, be taken care of, and might even be raised in the scale of intelligence and morality, by the wiser and more prudent.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by the Officers of his Personal Staff, Colonel Barrows, Quarter Master General, and Major Hall, Deputy Adjt. General, will leave Poona on the 16th instant, by Rail for Khundwa; thence the party will proceed by dâk to Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Ajmeer and Jeypore. From Jeypore they will go on by rail to Bhurtpore, Agra, and Delhi; after which they will probably visit Umballa for the Camp of Exercise, and thence proceed to Lahore and so down, by steamer, to Kusmore, the extreme limit of the Bombay Command. From here His Excellency will proceed to and inspect the Scind Frontier and the Troops at Jacobabad, and then leave via Shikarpore for the steamer on the Indus, at Sukker; thence down the river to Kotree, making, *en passant* an inspection of the troops at Hyderabad, and will finish with Kurrachee, returning to the Presidency by the end of January.

MR. BOSISTO, a chemist in Victoria, who has already made his name known by the attention he has given to the gums, resins, essential oils, &c., produced or producible in the Australian colonies, has been reading a paper on the Eucalyptus, before the Victorian Royal Society. The chief point in it was, that after a careful investigation of the conditions under which the peculiar volatile substances contained in the Eucalypti are disengaged by natural processes, he has come to the conclusion that as some varieties give them out after rain and others after dry weather, the whole atmosphere of Australia is more or less affected by perpetual exhalations from the forests, and derives therefrom its peculiarly healthy and invigorating tone. This is a question worth looking into; and the fact, if susceptible of full proof, should be made widely known, not as a matter of self-interest only, but for the benefit of the sick and weakly in other countries.

SAYS the *Madras Athenæum*:—"We made a mistake in our article about the railway disasters on the N. W. line. The Cheyair is 20 odd miles on this side of Cuddapah and the Chittrawuttee is 60 or 70 miles on the other side. So that our statement to the effect that it is feared the boats which left Madras, &c. for the Cheyair "will be detained at the Chittrawuttee stoppage" is wrong. The real fear is that they may not be able to get boats or a boat from the Huggry River, on the Bellary branch, to place on the break at Chittrawuttee. No boat from Madras could reach that point, over the two breaks intervening, until the restoration of the Paupugnee bridge allows the train now detained at Camalapore to ply between the Cheyair and the Chittrawuttee. It is very fortunate there is a train between the two chief breaks, and the screw pile bridge at the Paupugnee will soon be put to rights, once the water subsides, so that we hope communication with the N. W. and Bombay will not be seriously interrupted for long. We may mention that the boats which were taken to the Cheyair could not be made use of in consequence of the impetuosity of the flood."

IN our Sporting columns, says the *Delhi Gazette*, "we give a memorandum by Dr. Bonavia on wolf, fox, and jackal cubs, which no less an authority than the great Government of India is circulating throughout this vast continent, to circumvent the wicked devices of kanjars, who, apparently with more expenditure of time, pains and trouble, than the game is worth, annually defraud the treasury of some small coin by 'doctoring' up the young of the fox and the jackal into the semblance of veritable wolf cubs. It is not only the elephant that is endowed with a proboscis which is at the same time stout enough to uproot a tree and sensitive enough to pick up a pin. We hope that *this* pin will at least be as useful as the immense trouble that is being taken with it." Our attention was attracted by the opening words of this paragraph. Not being aware that our prosy old friend was given to the parading of sporting events in columns specially set apart for the purpose, curiosity led us to refer to the communication of Dr. Bonavia above noted, when we found that besides this, the column only contained some Orders by the Chief Commissioner and a stray advertisement or two. Such are the sporting events of "the Old Delhi!"

THE *Pioneer*:—An amusing instance is before us of the *naïve* simplicity of native anonymous petition-writers and the clever blundering of the English Post Office. An anonymous petition, accusing certain English officials in these Provinces of corruption, is sent home, addressed in the vernacular—"Ba hazur hakiman mahkima (here a doubtful word) "lât." The doubtful word, it seems, might be "Yusuf," or some such name, the diacritical marks having been omitted. The Post Office forward the letter, accordingly, to a Mr. Joseph Lott, whose address they presumably find in the Directory, and who happens to be a Parliamentary Solicitor. Mr. Lott, unskilled in Oordoo, but hoping great things, makes it over to a friend, who passes it on to an Anglo-Indian, to be deciphered. The interpretation at once declares itself to be—"Ba hazur hakiman mahikims, *house of lât*" (House of Lords), before whom doubtless the petition will in due course be laid. The coincidence of Mr. Lott's being a Parliamentary Solicitor, the ingenuity of the Post Office, the conception formed by the mild Hindoo as to the functions of our hereditary legislators, and the accident of the letter finding its way into the hands of an Anglo-Indian, to whom it was comparatively easy to decipher, make up a tale which sounds too good to be true, but is in fact as true as it is good.

THE Agricultural Department remarks on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 29th October as follows:—In Bombay prospects are reported to be generally excellent. Reports are generally good from the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh; the rabi sowings are progressing. Prospects are favourable in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, and Central India. No report has been received from Madras, Rajpootana, Mysore, or British Burmah. In Bengal the great rice crop is favourably reported of from all parts of the country, except the districts of Burdwan and Midnapore, which the centre of the late cyclone traversed. In the former, the late *aous* (early rice) and early *aumn* (late rice), which were nearly ripe, have been considerably damaged, and some backward amun on very low lands has been swamped. The crop generally, however, is said to have benefitted by the rain. In Midnapore the mulberry has suffered much, and the advanced rice is somewhat injured, but the late is doing well. Sugarcane and other high land crops have suffered, but not to any great extent. On the whole, the crops throughout the districts which the storm visited have suffered less than was expected; while the heavy rains that accompanied and followed it have done much good. Some cold weather sowings, it is feared, have been lost, but the moisture in the soil gives great hope of raising a good crop yet, the land being re-sown.

A COMPARISON is drawn by the writer of "the week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Evening Journal*. He says "if India is worse off than England as regard the liability to direct forms of extortion, she is in a still more unfortunate position in respect of those indirect forms of extortion, the suppression of which depends upon free competition. Take, for an instance, the steamer fares, I have now before me a list of the fares of the General Steam Navigation Company, with its head quarters in London. The British India charge Rs. 45 for a return ticket from Calcutta to Chandbali. The General charge Rs. 6 (12s.) for a return ticket from London to Yarmouth, about the same distance. From Calcutta to Akyab the British India charge Rs. 75 for a single ticket. The General charge Rs. 6½ (13s.) for a ticket from London to Newcastle, about the same distance. From London to Edinburgh the General charge Rs. 11 (22s.) from Calcutta to Rangoon, about a third part further, the British India charge Rs. 100, or more than nine times as much. It is true that the British India's fares include food. But the stewards of the Edinburgh steamers will contract with passengers for their food at half-a-guinea a head, making the fare from London to Edinburgh, inclusive of food, equal to Rs. 16-4. Add Rs. 6 for the additional distance, and 50 per cent. on the fare for dearer coal, etc., and we get about Rs. 30, instead of Rs. 100, as a reasonable fare to Rangoon. From London to Hamburgh, the saloon fare is only Rs. 21-4; from London to Antwerp, or Rotterdam it is only Rs. 11."

THE *Queenslander* states that, an interesting scene, of eagle hawks attacking a young kangaroo was witnessed on the Downs recently. Emerging from the bed of a creek, the spectator observed at the distance of a hundred yards or so, several eagle hawks fluttering from the lower branches of the trees to the ground in an excited sort of way, and soon discovered that they were busy around something which was in motion. Cautiously approaching nearer, the object of their attention turned out to be a young kangaroo—a joey about nine months old. Somehalf-a-dozen eagle hawks were on the ground beside him, ever and anon making feints of attacking with their beaks. Others were seated on the branches just overhead, now and then sailing off and swooping past, brushing him with their wings. Their object shortly appeared, as he was scared into flight, when a hot pursuit at once commenced. The hawks appeared to prefer attacking their intended prey while in motion, as they wheeled overhead and made swooping dashes at him, beating his head with their pinions, and clawing at him as they darted by. A very short course of this work satisfied the kangaroo, which soon came to a halt at the foot of a tree, the eagle hawks settling beside and over him as before. They now appeared to have discovered the presence of the human intruder, and an evident scout, after a few preliminary circlings, came sailing directly towards him, while numbers hitherto unseen arose in the air from the trees around. On his cautiously approaching the kangaroo he counted no less than nineteen eagle hawks at one time, but by the time he had got near the prey only two or three remained in view, the rest having sailed away out of sight. The "joey" appeared stupified, probably with the buffeting he had got, and took no notice of the approach of the observer within two or three yards. A little time, however, seemed to clear his faculties somewhat, and he hopped away vigorously for a hundred yards or so. As soon as he put himself in motion, the eagle hawks at hand recommenced their tactics of pursuit, and others began to appear as specks in the sky, rapidly making their way afresh to the scene of action. When last seen, poor "joey" was crouching hopelessly beside the hole of a tree, with his persecutors gathered around him as at first. He had received little apparent damage. No wound was noticed, but the fur was stripped from one small patch on his back. The plan of the eagle hawks was evidently a patient intermittent attack till they should have exhausted the strength of their victim, when their beaks would soon tear his life out.

REVIEW.

THE VENDIDAD.*

The Vendidad forms a part of the Zend Avesta the sacred scriptures of the Parsees, and is written in the form of dialogues between Zoroaster and Ormuzd, chiefly on the subject of purification. A Guzerati translation of the Vendidad has recently been published in Bombay. Before proceeding to review this work, we would give a brief description of the study of the so-called Zend language among the Parsee priests, which, we think, will not be irrelevant to the present subject.

The rapid strides of the present century in deciphering and interpreting ancient records are wonderful. Inscriptions, dumb to all, whose letters and language were not known to any person, have been miraculously deciphered. Languages apparently different, and races of men dwelling thousands of miles apart, have been proved to be kindred to each other and to spring from the same stock. The results brought about by the science of comparative philology have completely revolutionized the former methods of studying ancient or modern languages. The grammars and dictionaries of several languages have been reconstructed, and some dead languages, of which there were no grammars nor dictionaries extant, have been almost revived. The language of the Avesta is one of the latter class. Since the destruction of the ancient Iranian literature, after the down-fall of the Persian Empire by the complete victory of Islam, and the gradual conversion of the Iranians to Mahomedanism, the few fugitives, who still cling to the ancient faith, had neither security nor time enough to cultivate the study of what remained in their hands of the precious records of the past. Consequently, the study of their sacred writings gradually declined until no priest was left who could interpret the Avesta grammatically, without help. In order to explain the general purport of any passage of the Avesta, they had recourse to a Pehlevi translation. The ambiguous writing and the two-fold character of the Pehlevi language became by lapse of time almost as unintelligible to the priests as the Avesta itself. To make up for this deficient state of their knowledge of the original books, the priests had a good store of traditional information handed down orally or in Persian miscellaneous writings and in their daily practice of rituals. By the help of these, and of the Pehlevi translation, as understood variously by them, they were sometimes able to form tolerably correct guesses in interpreting the Avesta. Thus, some of them have made translations of various parts of the Avesta in the Persian, Sanscrit, and Guzerati languages. We can only say this set of translations that they severe one to glean the general substance of the Avesta, at best. In all other respects, they are not trustworthy, for, in all translations of this class, we find nothing like accuracy of grammar or etymology. Such was the unsatisfactory state of the study of their sacred books among the Parsees, and no substantial improvement was to be observed even about twenty years ago. The Parsees could have scarcely arrived at a correct understanding of their time-hallowed Scriptures, had it not been for the labours of some European scholars who have now almost succeeded in constructing the grammar and dictionary of the language of the Avesta. The first man who introduced a correct study of Zend and Pehlevi on the principles of Comparative Philology among the Parsee priests was our well-known townsman Mr. K. R. Cama. He opened a private class in 1861 to teach Zend and Pehlevi to the young Mobeds, some of whom have since published works on Zend Philology. It is through his disinterested labours that the Parsee community has now some ten or fifteen young priests, our translator being one of them, who understand the Zend grammar. It is but just to say, that the work under review is largely indebted to Mr. Cama, inasmuch as not only the prize was given by him, but the translator, as he says in the preface, has largely availed himself of the valuable suggestions freely made to him by that gentleman.

We now proceed to examine the work under notice. We see from the preface that, as there was no printed Guzerati translation of the Vendidad amongst the Parsees, it was a long felt desideratum to them. In order to supply this want, Mr. K.R. Cama offered a prize of Rs. 800 through the "Society for making Researches into the Zoroastrian Religion." There were seven conditions attached to the prize, which we see were calculated to render the work complete. But it is a sad disappointment to see the work under review not fulfilling some of the most essential conditions, without which it is necessarily imperfect. Neither a correct copy of the text is prepared by the translator, as he depended almost wholly on the text of Professor Westergaard's edition, nor is Westergaard's text even reprinted. Westergaard's edition, though unquestionably the most excellent at present, is not wholly correct, as we see our translator has in some places adopted the readings of Dr. Spiegel's edition. Both these editions are very dear and are not easily obtainable here by every student. Therefore the Publishing Society might have done well, if, instead of adorning the outward appearance of this book, they had at least reprinted Westergaard's text. Look to the Hindus. The Sanscrit texts published are more numerous than the translations. And we are in favour of this practice. It induces many to study the language itself, by which much advantage is ultimately gained. On the other hand, by reading mere translations, if made by incompetent hands, the reader's respect for ancient literature is diminished. We therefore hope the Society will remember in future not to publish any translation without its text.

Another cause which has made the work imperfect is a complete disregard of Pehlevi glosses, though occasionally the translator seems to have adopted the meanings of isolated words from the Pehlevi. But this has led him into error, for such meanings are uniformly radical, while the appropriate meanings are given in the glosses, *e. g.* the rendering in this translation of the most important and frequent passage in the Vendidad, namely, that which treats of *Chitha* (atonement) is in our opinion objectionable, simply owing to the cause above mentioned. We will cite an example from this book (V. iv. 37,38):—"Pure Creator of the corporeal countries! If a man strikes a blow to another, so that it breaks his bone, what is the punishment for that? Then answered Ormuzd, he (the culprit) must drive away 70 to be driven away (noxious animals) with a horse whip, and 70 to be driven away (noxious animals) with a whip called *Croshocharana*; if he commits the same crime a second time, 90; if a third time, without making atonement for the former crimes, 200." In the first place the word *chitha* is wrongly translated as punishment. It means atonement, compensation, amends, or satisfaction for a crime; as may be seen from the contexts of the words chikayât, chikayen, &c. Secondly, the word *Updzanı* is wrongly translated. *Upa* and *az* does not mean "to drive away" but "to drive towards;" "to bring together." So that the words *Updzana* means "a present." Compare the similarly formed Sanscrit word *Updyana*. Thirdly, the words "noxious animals" without specification lead to absurdity. How unreasonable it is that a ruffian, who breaks the bones of a man not once but thrice, has simply to drive away 200 noxious animals. A noxious animal may mean, according to Zoroastrian notions, a lion, a tiger, a wolf, a poisonous serpent or an ant, a fly, a frog, or a mouse. So that, instead of running the risk of an encounter with the ravenous animals, a man may easily drive away 200 ants or flies from his house and consider himself purified. Is not this absurd? It is the defective rendering of the con text that makes it so. We take Chitha and Aparetis to mean two successive processes of atonement. They are translated into Pehlevi by *Tojashn* and *Pohal* respectively. Now, these words taken by themselves give little information. But the gloss explains that Chitha is to be made by means of wealth and Pohal by Ashtar and Caroshocharanam (v. III. 134). We learn from the fourteenth fargard that Ashtar and Caroshocharanam are two implements of a priest, not of a warrior. Unfortunately we do not know what were the implements, but we are certain that they were not horse whips; for the word Acpaté (of horse) has relation to Upázana and not to Ashtra or Craoshocharana, as is obvious from the syntax of the passage. Aperetes was always implied in Chitha, for we never find Aperetes standing by itself, but as a part of Chitha. Hence we infer that, in the passage above quoted, the culprit is to be fined the specified number of Upázanas of horse (a certain amount of wealth of which we have not yet found an equivalent*) by way of compensation to the party injured, and then he is to undergo a certain penance with two certain implements called Ashtar and Craoshocharanam. (In crimes where no man is directly or indirectly injured the fine may be supposed to be given to the Government or to the priesthood). And this penance is to be performed under the supervision of a priest since the implements belong to him. Several instances may be adduced from the work under review analogous to the passage above quoted, where the use of simple radical meanings has tended either to make the whole an unmeaning mass, or to convey a false impression to the reader.

The language of the translation and explanation is sometimes quite unintelligible; especially the frequent use of the word goyá (as if) puts the reader in doubt as to whether the assertion is to be taken as such or metaphorically. Though the translator professes to have given a literal version, he has very often left out difficult words, especially small particles, which ass sometimes made him totally misapprehend the meaning. As our limited space does not allow us to give some of these defects in detail, we will simply give a few references:—The word Cairé in v. III. 8. *para* in P. VII. 71 *Upa vi* in v. VIII. 17, 18, 19. (In these passages there is no sense.) Yatva in v. VIII. 75, 100; XIII. 34, 45; XIV. 14; and many more. But there is one grave fault which we cannot pass over silently; and that is disregard of grammar. If the translator were one of the old Dustoors, we should have overlooked this fault, as they are generally ignorant of grammar. But this forbearance we can ill afford in the present case. We have in several places found such carelessness, *e.g.* v. I. 4; III. 40; VII. 45, 46, 47, 48; VIII. 13; XIII. 20; XIX. 18, 24, 41, &c. Our translator is sometimes labouring under a strong misconception that in the Vendidad there are some passages unconnectedly put together; *e.g.* v. III. 20; VII. 17, &c. Our humble opinion is that there is no such interpolation or misplacement. We must not be misled by passages which appear to be similar, *e.g.* v. VII. 17 to 22 are *verbatim*, the same as v. V. 57 to 62. In both these faragards our translator refers them to the clothes of a woman who gives birth to a dead child. But it is not so. The former refers to the clothes of a man who dies on a bed, and the latter to the clothes of a woman who gives birth to a dead child. Sometimes we find in the works of Europeanscholars passages wrongly understood or left out as unintelligible, owing to their ignorance of particular ceremonies. This may be allowed to them. But we are surprised to see the same in the present translation. The omission of certain parts of fargard VIII. 37-38 betrays the translator's ignorance as to the Barashnum ceremony.

Certain scientific explanations of certain passages, together with the valuable notes contributed by Dr. Cursetjee Framjee Khory, M. R. C. P. have considerably heightened the value of the translation. But we see the translator has not carried the same notion throughout, *e.g.* when he speaks of the oppression and tyranny on fire. (VIII. 80) also (V. 27) VIII. 97 to 103; IX. 40 are not well explained. The fourteenth fargard of the Vendidad has attracted the minds of the learned from the time of Sir William Jones. A great many atonements are prescribed in this fargard for one who kills a water dog. Our translator considers them very hard, and he tries to remove the difficulty by adding va or yet wa (or) to each sentence; yet, strange to say, he does not see it necessary to add the same words in the 18th fargard where the same atonements are prescribed *verbatim*. (XVIII. 69 *et seq*) Probably he considers the crime of keeping intercourse with a woman in menstruation greater than that of killing an otter. He brings the authority of v. V. 3-4-6-7. VII. 4-75. VIII. 16, where he has already taken such liberty. But our humble opinion is that we have neither warrant nor need to take such liberty in v. V. 3-4-6-7. VII. 4-75 VIII. 16. Wherever such alternative is meant in the Vendidad the words yet wa or wad are expressly written. Neither have we any ground to suppose that the crime which a Parsee of the nineteenth century considers greater than another was considered so at the time when the Vendidad was composed. In fact, we have never read a translation like the present, which is replete with parentheses, and parentheses in parentheses, so much so that it very often distorts the whole sense and renders nonsensical or monstrous what is really reasonable and just. For example, in the atonement of an otter killer, our translator says: "He (the culprit) should give in marriage to a pious man (his own) sister or (his own) daughter, of a good name (that is of good conduct), (and) with an earring in her ear, after she has completed her fifteenth year." How shameful and unreasonable is it that a man should be purged of his sins by giving in marriage his full grown daughter or sister to a man, whether she wills or no! Had it not been for our translator's six parentheses and one mistake, this one of the wisest precepts of Zoroaster would not have been so absurdly interpreted. We give the true rendering as follows:—"He should give in marriage to a pious man a sister or a daughter in name, providing her with earrings, after she has completed her fifteenth year."—"*Nemane*" means simply "in name" (see yeacnâ V-VI). The meaning is that he should bear the expenses of getting an orphan girl married, adopting her as sister or daughter. This is one of the best precepts of Zoroaster, which is calculated to prevent prostitution.

Sometimes there is no sense in the translation, and yet no explanation is given, *e.g.* (V. XVI. 19) "If he (an adulterer) does not provide for her (whom he seduces) all pregnant females go (remonstrating) before him (the adulterer)." We ask why should respectable ladies go to such a shameless person? But the reason is the translator has misconceived the previous paras 15, 16, 17, 18, and hence the gross idea. A similar incongruity is found in v. XVI. 7. Our space does not permit us to explain these and many similar passages here; *e. g.* v VIII. 22, &c. The twenty-first and twenty-second fargards are wholly misunderstood; the translator endeavours to make their contents conformable to the idea of the present time. In our humble opinion, the Vendidad has often been falsely assailed on account of the translators' incapacity to comprehend what is really conveyed in these fargards, and we approve of our translator's attempts at finding some hidden meanings, yet we must confess that his easy explanation by applying what is meant for cattle to the earth, and by attributing the direct speech of Ormuzd to this world without any warrant, has not convinced us. "Gaospenta" is on the very face of it "Gospend" (cattle); "nmana" is most probably for "geronmana" (the highest paradise), as the Pehlevi says, or at least for 'the heaven,' since the epithet "fráderegra" is also applied to the sky or heaven in the farvardin yasht; and the words "Uzayeni parayeni" can never mean "I shall go forward (and) I shall cross over," as he has translated. "Uzayeni Parayeni" can at best be translated by "I shall rise up; I shall depart."

As to the glossary, it is on the best plan possible, with copious references, different forms of nouns and verbs, cognate words, not only from the Iranian dialects but also from Sanscrit, Latin, French, German, and English. In short the glossary is an exact copy of the excellent dictionary of Professor Justi. It will be very useful to students here, as it is the first Zend glossary in Guzerati. Yet we cannot refrain from warning students of one or two of its shortcomings. There are some imaginary roots, such as are also found in Justi's work, which are not yet universally admitted. Also the references of some words to certain roots, and when we see those roots we find them referred to the same words. This way of explanation is what is called arguing in a circle. Again, there are some words which are totally misunderstood; *e. g.* the verb cod "to feel" which is in all places rendered by "to fall", &c.

After finishing the translation, the translator has, in accordance with one of the conditions of the prize, made an attempt to refute some of the adverse criticisms formerly made on the Vendidad by the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, the Editor of the *Rast Goftar*, and one of its correspondents signing himself K. Some of the mistakes of these criticisms have already been pointed out by some European scholars and Mr. K. R. Kama; of the rest we have only to say that the translator's answers would scarcely stand, if his translation, on whose authority he refutes them, were submitted to a critical examination. However, we wholly agree with him in the conclusion that much injustice has been done to the Vendidad in consequence of wrong, hasty, or imperfect translations, that have been from time to time put forth before the world. The truth is that we are yet far from possessing a correct translation of the excellent laws of Zarathustra Spitama, that are embodied in the Vendidad. With all the honest and praiseworthy labour on the part of the translator, the present translation is not without its defects. We have read the book through and have noted so many weak points that, were we to criticize them all, it might swell into a treatise. We think that we have already trespassed enough upon the patience of our readers. Yet we cannot close without assuring our readers that the author has spared no pains in rendering his work as perfect as he could, by drawing largely on the work of Professors Spiegel, Justi, Haug, his able teacher Mr. K. R. Cama, and several others, and therefore it reflects no little credit on him. Until a better translation be published, in future, this work will be useful both to the students and the general reader, and many will undoubtedly learn something new from it.

* [(K R. Cama's Prize Essay). Vendidad transla ed into Guzerati with explanatory notes and a complete philological and grammatical glossary of all the words contained in the texts by Cowasjee Eduljee Kanga, translator of the first, second and nineteenth fargards of the Vendidad, and of the ninth chapter of Yesqna, Head master, Moolla Feroze Madressa. In two parts. Published by the Society for making Researches into the Zoroastrian Religion. Bombay. Printed at the Dutter Ashkara Press, by Byramjee Pardoonjee & Co. 1874.]

* Pe haps the Persian words Pazan (a mountain goat) Padanak (a fi il having the shape of a horse) Padeh (a pasturage for horses or a flock of horses) may throw some light in determining it.

INDIAN NEWS.

SERIOUS CHARGE:—The Assistant Station Master of Muddehpore, on the Chord Line, while proceeding to Howrah by train, was robbed of property from the guard's brake-van. It is alleged that a box containing wearing apparel, books, and three currency notes for rupees ten each was placed in the front brake-van, and the guard of the train, named White, took out the box during transit and placed it in the rear van. On arrival of the train at Howrah the lock was found to be broken, and the complainant informed the police about it. Enquiries were set on foot, which led to a search of the guard's house when some of the missing articles were found. The guard was placed before Mr. Ricketts Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, who discharged him for want of sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction. Subsequently the Railway Board of Agency placed the matter in the hands of the Company's solicitors, who applied to the Magistrate of the district for a re-hearing which was granted, and the case is to be heard *de novo*. —*Indian Daily News.*

THE CAPTIVE AT GWALIOR.

(Indian Observer.)

A few days will settle the question whether the *soi-disant* Nana is the real Simon Pure, or one of those madmen whose morbid fancies shape themselves into wild stories of self-accusation. On the one side, we have Scindia's assertion that he recognized him at once, and that his recognition was confirmed by the mention of little incidents which had occurred when they were boys together, and which could not have been known to the captive had he not been the person he represented himself to be. We also hear that two of the Nana's relatives have recognized him, and that Colonel Mowbray Thompson thinks he is the right man. On the other side, we have the evidence of Dr. Tressider, who attended the Nana before the Mutiny, that certain important personal marks which ought to have been found in the captive, if he is not an impostor, are absolutely wanting, and that in voice figure, and height, there are discrepancies which cannot be overcome. But whether the prisoner is or is not the murderer of Cawnpore, there can scarcely be two opinions about Scindia's behaviour in making the capture. He could not of course openly protect the fugitive, however much he might have wished to do so. He could not even hide from us one on whose head so heavy a price has been put. The risk would have been too great, for detection in such a scheme must have been promptly followed by the deposition of any Prince foolish enough to entertain it. But there was one other course open to Scindia. If he really believed his suppliant to be the wretch who has so long baffled our search, he might without any danger to himself have warned him to quit his territories and seek safety elsewhere. However much we might regret the escape of so blood-stained a villain and traitor as the Nana, there is still enough of chivalry among Englishmen to have pardoned such an act on the part of Scindia. As matters are, no one will be evil that Scindia's action was dictated by any love for the paramount power. Not even in the Foreign Office will he get credit for anything more lofty than enlightened selfishness, while the general verdict will be that, conscious of the bad odour in which, owing to recent events, he stands with the Indian Government, Scindia eagerly clutched at an opportunity of parading his loyalty, though at the cost of handing over to certain death the playfellow of his youth. And if Englishmen, whose thirst for vengeance is scarcely less keen now than when the tale of atrocity was fresh in their ears, look with scorn upon the betrayal into their hands of an enemy so deeply execrated, what must we suppose will be the feelings of every native of India? Had the Nana been nothing more than the merest stranger to Scindia—had he ipstead of giving himself up, tried to hide in the Maharaja's territories—yet, by every code of native ethics, he ought at least to have been safe from injury. But he came with his life in his hands, with that prayer on his lips, which in all ages and in all countries has carried with it pity and compunction: he came to the one man in all India who was most strongly bound to him by the ties of religion, of nationality, of boyish friendship, by the memory of former glories, by the traditions of a race which with all its faults was never mean-spirited: he came, after being a hunted outcast for seventeen miserable years, in the despair which such an existence must have produced, but with the confidence that from a clansman he had no treachery to fear; and he is handed over without a moment's consideration to be dealt with by those from whom no pity could be expected.

We all know the thanks with which Bolingbroke received Exton's proof of his loyalty, and it is to be hoped that Scindia's zeal may be similarly rewarded. So far as his behaviour is concerned, it matters nothing who her the identity of the prisoner with the Nana be proved or disproved. If the captive is the Nana, we hope that nothing will stand between him and the death which, however shameful, is too slight a punishment for his offences; but we think that the Government of India would have acted more wisely if, before officially announcing to the authorities at home the capture of the Nana, it had considered what was the value of the testimony which it was so ready to trust.

THE FLOODS IN MADRAS AND THE BRIDGES.

(Madras Mail.)

THE Palar terminal tanks are Holali, Betmangalam and Ramsagar; when full these contain nearly 50 millions of cubic yards. The Holali (12 millions) has burst, but the two lower ones, Betmangalam (15 millions), and Ramsagar (21 millions), are reported to have stood. These, however, cannot be considered out of danger, and if they go it is probable that the Palar bridge near Tiruvellum will fare badly. The road bridge over the Palar at Vellore has already gone, 16 arches having succumbed. This bridge is situated some distance below the railway bridge and in the interval the Palar receives the waters of the Gooriattum river from the north, and another large tributary from the south. The Gooriattum railway bridge was yesterday reported damaged, 5 or 6 arches having given, and the heavy flood in this river probably accounts for the destruction of the bridge at Vellore. The rainfall in Mysore must have been very heavy: all the rivers over which bridges have been destroyed take their rise in the Mysore plateau, and flow for some part of their course through jungle country. Yesterday two piers of Chittravutty bridge, between Kondipuram and Tadputree station, about 212 miles up the N. W. line were reported gone. This morning this number has increased to seven, and in addition two piers of the Pennair bridge between Tadpatry and Royalcherroo, 233 miles from Madras. The Pennair is the main artery, the Chittravutty, Paupugnee and Cheyair, all being tributaries. The combined waters of these rivers find their way to Nellore; so we may imagine the state of things there. Probably the banks are breached, and the delta overflowed—a repetition of the Kistna floods. The Chittravutty bridge has 40 spans of 70 feet; 10 piers at each end are of masonry on wells; 19 intermediate piers are of screw piles. It is the masonry piers that have gone. The Pennair bridge has 24 spans of 70 feet, all of masonry.

We regret to hear that another bridge on the North West Line, that over the Pennair river near Tadpatry in the Bellary district, has been breached, two of the masonry piers having been swept away. The Pennair is the largest bridge on the railway, with the single exception of that over the Toongabudra. It must be quite a half mile in length, and, like the Toongabudra bridge, rests entirely on masonry piers. With four successive bridges, viz., the Pennair, Chuttrawutty, Paupugnee and Cheyair, all broken, the prospects of restoration of traffic on the North West Line are, to say the least, somewhat remote. Since yesterday three more piers of the Chuttravutty bridge have gone. This shows that the floods were yesterday increasing rather than subsiding. To make matters worse, telegraphic communication with the North West Line has been interrupted, so that no news can be received regarding the whereabouts of the English Mail or of the progress made by the Railway Officers in effecting communication across the rivers.

The telegram from Vellore shows us that it is not only railway bridges that are coming to grief. The fine bridge which connects Vellore town with the north side of the Palar river has been swept away, no less than sixteen arches having gone. This bridge, as many of our readers are probably aware, rose a great height from the bed of the river, and the flood must have been extraordinarily high to have reached the arches. It is have to be hoped the tanks above Vellore are secure, or we may have to chronicle a similar disaster to that which happened during the cyclone of 1872, when hundreds of people were drowned in the lower part some of the town.

THE FLOODS IN MADRAS.

(Madras *Times*)

THE floods in Madras during the present North-east monsoon have been of far greater magnitude than even those that occurred shortly after the memorable cyclone of 1872. The inhabitants of Perambore, Veyserpaddy, and other localities hard by those districts were, on Sunday and Monday last, in a considerable state of alarm, and they were put to a great deal of inconvenience, owing to the great rush of water that took place. From the most distant nook of Perambore to Cochrane's canal and the Salt Cotaur Railway Station, there was nothing but "water, water, everywhere" knee-deep, and, in some places, deeper still. The rains had ceased to come down on Sunday night, but the water in the localities alluded to continued to rise, and communication between Perambore and Veyserpaddy and Black Town was in danger of being interrupted. People, whom business brought into Black Town, had to take a circuitous route to avoid the risk of being drowned. In fact, the Police considered it their duty to station themselves at certain quarters to prevent people passing those places. Several little villages in the neighbourhood of the Gunpowder Factory and Cochrane's canal were greatly under water, and their inhabitants were, with no little difficulty, rescued by the exertions of the Police and the Municipality. The water about these villages was of such depth that communication with them could be had only by means of boats. The boats plied easily on the water, and the Police, going about from village to village, landed all who were in distress on *terra firmâ*. While the poorer classes of the residents in the localities in question suffered by the floods, the well-to-do classes also did not escape being inconvenienced. They were confined to their houses, and, if they did move out at all, it was by boats. The floods are said to have been occasioned by the freshes in the Cortelliar, the overflowing of the Ouary Nullah, and the enlargement of the Red Hills Lake being cut. The residents in Perambore, Veyserpaddy, and other adjacent places consider that matters could not have been worse with them than was the case on Sunday and Monday last. Their lives were in danger, and their property was a good deal damaged. They think that it is

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

RITUALISTIC ATHEISM.

(*Spectator.*)

MR. RICHARD CONGREVE has devoted a great part of his life to the teaching of the Ritualistic Atheism which Comte revealed to the world in one of those fits of insanity that he fancied to be fits of inspiration. Comte firmly believed that he was not a crack-brained mathematician, with a real turn for ingenious generalising, but the greatest man that ever lived, and Mr. Congreve seems to be entirely of the same opinion. Mr. Congreve has therefore taken the pains to explain this to the English people in 538 pages of often able, but almost always whimsical, controversy. Comte's system of worship is, perhaps, the most eccentric structure of insane and sanctimonious vanity ever fashioned outside of a mad-house, and his description of it beggars all other achievements of human folly that rise, as this does, clear above the atmosphere of drivel. The only part of Comte's religious creed that any man with a sense of humour can look at without laughing is its preliminary declaration that there is no God and no future life. That is too solemn a theme for merriment. The further deliverance that man must worship something may be regarded as a hopeful glimmering of sanity. But Comte takes leave of his senses when he sets up Humanity, past, present, and to come, as the object of some inscrutable worship, and when he baptises it with the name of the *Grand-Etre*. The reflection of sane men is that Humanity is not a *Grand-Etre*, but a multitude of *etres*; that the vast majority of them are not at all great, but so petty as to be unworthy of capital letters even when spoken of collectively; and that the real object of Comte's own worship was the *grand etre* who lived at 10 Rue Monsieur-le-Prince, Paris, who wrote fifteen volumes of "The Positive Philosophy," who was troubled with insanity, and who, in a spirit of what would be termed sublime impudence in any man who had not been off his head, proclaimed that he was the successor of Aristotle and St. Paul. Comte then borrowed from the Catholic Church the worship of the Virgin Mary, and from the fanatics of the French Revolution the worship of the Goddess of Reason. Dethroning both deities, he put in their place an intimate lady friend of his, Madame Clotilde de Vaux. Then he borrowed the Sacraments of the Catholic Church, the ritual, the phrases of adoration, and wrapt them round the shivering generalisation of the *Grand Etre*, to keep it warm. Finally, he made off with the Catholic Calendar of the Saints, blotted out every name that he did not like, put in every name that struck his fancy, and naturally took good care that the best place in the list should be reserved for his own. Thus Comte's equivalent for a heavenly reward was a line of print in a long list of proper names. It was the cheapest and shabbiest little heaven ever devised even in a Parisian back street. Comte so lacked inventive power that he borrowed even his heaven from the French Government. The original of his Heavenly Host is that Legion of Honour which, in the Minister of the Interior, has a Recording Angel who goes out and in with the Government; which distributes the rewards of the blessed in the form of red ribbons; which makes the apostles throng wear the symbols of immortality at their button-holes, and dooms them to forfeit their immortality if they happen to displease the Minister of the day.

Such was the Religion of Humanity with which Auguste Comte was to replace Christianity, satisfy the divinest aspirations of the spirit, regenerate the world, and give him self the first rank among human beings. Had his friends been really kind, they would, on hearing the first whisper of the scheme, have locked up the ingenious old man for life, burned his funny scribblings, and sworn each other to eternal secrecy by the bell, book, and candle of science, rather than have allowed the irreverent world to learn that their master's considerable power of philosophical generalisation had developed into a passion for organising crazy devotion under the pressure of pecuniary debt, outrageous vanity, quarrels with the friends who would not subsidise his growing insanity with £300 a year, quarrels with his wife because she would not worship him, and a passion for a woman of whom his wife was jealous, and whom he thought divine. But instead of sending Comte back to the asylum, some of his friends fell down at his feet and hailed him as a new Messiah. The number, it is true, was rather scanty. It has been irreverently said that the Comtist trinity consists of three persons—and no God. The three are Comte himself, M. Lafitte, and Mr. Richard Congreve.

Comte is such as we have described him to be. M. Lafitte, his successor, and now "the Director of Positivism in the Occidental Republic," is a tall man, as spare and vigorous as a greyhound. He possesses almost as wonderful a faculty for continuous speech as Dr. Kenealy. The present writer has heard him discourse in Comte's own house for three hours less ten minutes without drawing breath, and he seemed to be so fresh at the end of the tremendous bout of preaching, that we feel sure he could have spoken as long again without calling for a glass of water. He almost tempted us to believe that he was perpetual motion in the flesh. His sermon, which was about the French Revolution, and especially about Danton—might have seemed a sorry farrago of dogmatic pretentiousness and emptiness if it had been reduced to print; but it was nevertheless a remarkable instance of physical endurance and moral credulity. We learn from Mr. Congreve's book, and other sources, that M. Lafitte is obliged to earn a poor but honest living by teaching mathematics,—the Positivist Fund for the maintenance of the priesthood not being sufficient to afford him complete leisure for spiritual meditation on the glad tidings of Atheism; nor can we wonder at M. Lafitte's misfortune, when Mr. Congreve tells us that the basis of the Sacerdotal Fund in England is a subscription of a penny a week. There was once, as Mr. Carlyle reminds us, "a penny-a-week Purgatory Society," and Positivism has borrowed even that plan for outwitting the Devil.

The third member of the Comtist trinity is Mr. Congreve, and he believes not only in Comte, but in L fite too. Once upon a time he had a high repute for power as well as scholarship, and there are ample traces in his new book of this force of intellect; but, nevertheless, as regards the parts which expound the Comtist faith, it is such a book as might be written by a pious and benevolent but misanthropical Atheist, who had lived in an Atheistical monastery for twenty years, with half-a-dozen Atheistical devotees, and who had spent all his waking hours in organising a cast-iron millennium of Atheistical bliss. Solitude is the nurse of fanaticism, and Mr. Congreve is fanatically eager to preach that Christianity is a worn-out delusion; that there is no Deity, that there is no immortality, and that Comte has made men blessed for ever by telling them to make the most of their time in this world because there is no other, and to raise themselves to the requisite pitch of moral sublimity by adoring Madame Clotilde de Vaux, the lady of whom Madame Comte was jealous. Everybody has heard the joke, "There is no God, and Congreve is his Prophet." A great part of his large book is a fanatical comment on this pleasant Solitude is the parent of dogmatism as well as of fanaticism, and of all dogmatists of whom we have ever heard or read, Mr. Congreve is, next to Comte and Lafitte, the most towering specimen. He has long ago passed that stage of intellectual modesty in which most men think it needful to give some proof of their assertions, and to proportion the degree of the proof to the improbability of the statement. Like other prophets, Mr. Congreve seldom reasons; he proclaims, and the bigger the proclamation the farther apart is it from all the props of argument. Solitude is likewise the nurse of prolixity. Men who live in a cloister, who need never catch the post or the train, who need never obey a division-bell, and who can always be certain of finding half-a-dozen reverential listeners, do not, of course, see the value of time, and hence do not try to express themselves with epigrammatic brevity. They get into the habit of thinking aloud. The perpetual flattery of attention makes them fancy that their slightest reflection is made of gold. So they beat it thin. They are like those African streams which rise in the sands and are lost in the sands. And such is the literary characteristic of Mr. Congreve's whimsical volume. As regards a considerable proportion of it, we must say that drearier, more prolix, more pointless meditation we defy any public to find, even in the sermons of a Fifth-Monarchy divine.

Mr. Congreve lays bare the outlines of his faith with charming frankness in a sermon on "The Propagation of the Religion of Humanity." There he tells us how wide is the range of its sympathies; and we frankly confess that they are much wider than those of Christianity. In the first place, Comtism sympathises with Mrs. Edger, an American lady whom we never heard of before, but who seems to be a true believer in the most comfortable faith that all human beings ought to accept Madame de Vaux. Secondly, M. Comte's Church sympathises with all Catholics, Protestants, Monotheists, Polytheists, and Fetishists. It boasts that it knows no difference between these forms of faith; and we are quite prepared to believe it. Thirdly, it sympathises with the oppressed nationalities of Italy, Hungary, and Poland, with the empires of Eastern Europe and Asia, and with the tribes of Polynesia and Africa. Finally, it sympathises with the whole human race. It is further grateful for the service which Humanity has received from its "co-eval institution, Space." Mr. Congreve is so full of thankfulness that he thanks vacancy for giving him elbow room. If any man were to bid him go to Jericho, or in other words, into Space, he would be devoutly thankful that Space had left him a Jericho to go to. Likewise, the followers of M. Comte "Commemorate the service of our common servant, the Earth, the planet which is our home, and the orbs which form with her the Solar system." But why do they stop there? Why do they not commemorate Watt's condensing steam-engine, Wheatstone's telegraphic apparatus, and Thorley's food for cattle, seeing that these products do much more good to the physical frame than the planet Mars? Lastly, the devotees of this strange scientific fetishism commemorate "the greatest servant" of Humanity, Auguste Comte. And the man who wrote all this was once a Fellow of an Oxford college, and is proud of his creed

Mr. Congreve is satisfied with the progress which the Religion of Humanity is making in England. It is true that the penny-a-week Sacerdotal Fund does leave M. Lafitte rather badly off, but even in 1871, the prospects of its devotees were so brilliant that for nine months they had been in possession of a room, and hence the gain to their cause was expected to be great. It is impossible to question the meekness which is thus satisfied with the smallest mercies ever vouchsafed to what Mr. Disraeli would term "a small, but pernicious sect."

The practical judgments of Mr. Congreve on our possession of India, or on such subjects as the relations between capital and labour, are dogmatic assertions of strange arrogance. When he does pronounce a specific decision, it is too often the very quintessence of arrogant eccentricity, as when he commands us to abandon India at once, whatever may be the cost to the natives or to ourselves. When he ceases to be specific, he is apt to sink into vagueness or platitude. All the sense in the book belongs to society, to Christianity, and to the mother-wit in Mr. Congreve's own mind, which even his beliefs have not been able to kill. All the absurdity and monstrous folly—and these form three fourths of the volume—belongs to M. Comte. And we need not go far to find the reason. Christianity says to men, "Purify your hearts;" Comtism says, "Organise society." The one treats them as human beings, the other as mere cog-wheels in a cast iron organism. And hence Comte was quite consistent in voting himself into the Providential chair of the world. If the world be such a shabby machine as he imagined, Comte was quite able to be its Providence. And we should then laugh at the world as heartily as we laugh at him.

We must not be understood to speak with the slightest disrespect either of Comte or of his present expositor as philosophical critics, little as we agree with them. It would be absurd and even self-condemnatory to do so. Still less would we depreciate the practical worship of human service which they recommend. That is the noblest part of their teaching, and we do not doubt that it is founded on far deeper ethical impulses than any which they put in evidence in their absurd devotional system. What we are here attacking as simply inane and amazing, is, chiefly, if not solely, that monstrous devotional system itself.

The follies of Comte, and Lafitte, and Congreve are the result of one terrible deficiency. All the three persons of the Positivist trinity lack a sense of humour. They never saw a joke in their lives; they could not be made to see a flash of humour; they seem to think that wit is absolutely wicked; and they have suffered so grievously from the whip of healthy satire, as to excite no wonder that Mr. Congreve should keep the choicest of his anathemas for "the bravoes" of the Press, and demand that they should not only sign their articles, but also state their ages. If he and M. Lafitte had possessed the feeblest faculty of humour, they would have saluted Comte's diseased vanity, his taste for dressing-up in sacerdotal old clothes, his worship of Madame de Vaux, and his organisation of ceremonial Atheism with laughter that would have blown the philosopher's follies into space. And hence the advice that we give to the rank and file of Comtism is,—Cultivate your sense of humour. Never mind sociology, biology, and the three stages of human progression for a few months, but read Rabelais, "Don Quixote," "Gil Blas," the jokes of Falstaff, Dryden's "MacFlecknoe," the "Dunciad," "Pascal's Provincial Letters," and the philosophy of Sam Weller. And do not forget to read "Tartuffe." Laugh heartily, freely, like human beings, and we feel certain that in four or five months the cure will be complete. The jargon of Comtism will then seem as contemptible as the gibberish of an Obi-man; Comte himself, the deification of Madame de Vaux, the queer menagerie of philosophical and sacerdotal monstrosities, will shake the repentant devotee with a burst of that laughter which is the note of healthy moral indignation; and then will come a feeling of inexpressible wonder that men of culture could permit themselves to be degraded by a belief in the most contemptible superstition ever fashioned by educated folly.

Mr. Congreve will not understand what we mean when we make a more solemn appeal, but perhaps it may not be wholly unintelligible to those of his disciples who have not yet altogether surrendered their minds to the devotional chimæras of Comtism. To such men we say, then,—If, as you assert, there is no intelligent and moral Ruler of the Universe, if the tales of old-world sanctity respecting a Father in Heaven be so many childish dreams, if the Jehovah of whom the Hebrew prophets sang does not exist, and if the hopes of the martyrs that they should live with God in the blessedness of everlasting life were only the delusions with which imagination cheats all the children of men, then allow us to meet our fate with a fitting sense of its unutterable dreariness; and if you do not cease to preach to us that noble service of humanity which draws all its springs of hope and confidence from the creed you are seeking to uproot, at least permit it without assigning motives for it which no one can appreciate but yourselves. Above all, do not mock the profoundest aspirations of the soul by decorating Atheism with the ritual and the sanctities of awful belief, or by using those words of devotion which, beautiful beyond description in the mouth of Christian faith, are gibberish in the mouth of Comtism. Do not bring your sacerdotal apparatus for the propagation of Atheism into the very sanctuary of the human soul. If you do, you cannot be treated as philosophers. You merit, and you will receive, only the lash of satire and of scorn.

SEAL SLAUGHTER.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

"PORT HARBOUR," as the sealers and whalers familiarly denominate Accessible Bay, from the fact of its being a convenient place for the boiling down of blubber, affords so many evidences of the hardihood and courage of those who follow the adventurous life of a whale-fisher in the Polar Seas, that we must fain speak regretfully of wanton slaughter and needless infliction of pain among the seals that abound on Kerguelen and Heard Islands. Captain J. E. Davis, R. N., whose deeply interesting and valuable contributions to the "Geographical Magazine," in relation to the scientific cruise of the Challenger, omit no matters of importance to the cause of humanity, has the following passage in the current number of the publication above-named:

The Challenger remained a week in Betsy Cove, and the time was made the best use of when weather-allowed. Sights were obtained for rating the chronometers, and the place surveyed. A numbers of sea elephants were taken, and one 12 feet in length and 9 feet in girth was dissected and headed up in casks, to reappear some day, probably, in the new Natural History Buildings now erecting at South Kensington. Whilst lying in Betsy Cove they were surprised one evening by the arrival of a schooner of about 80 or 90 tons, the Emma Jane, one of a small fleet belonging to an American whaling company. She reported that another of the company's vessels, a barque named the Roman, was in Accessible Bay. Two schooners are employed at Kerguelen Island, and one at Heard Island, in whaling and sealing, and the barque comes to the island in September, where she meets the two schooners, and the three proceed to Heard Island, and there remain during the sea-elephant season, which lasts until the middle of December, and then return to Kerguelen, to fish for whales up to June. The barque takes the proceeds to the United States, returning again in September. The seamen are engaged for three years, and the barque brings a relief to a portion of them every year. One of the most sad things connected with this sealing trade is the indiscriminate slaughter of the seals, old and young; for it is at the breeding season, when they land to breed and foster their young, that they are attacked; and although the large male seals are considered the best, as yielding most blubber, neither the clapmatches nor the cubs are spared; and thus, like killing the goose that laid the golden eggs, the seals are being gradually exterminated, and that not from necessity or profit, but sheer wantonness and cruelty.

It is obvious that this period for breeding, of which Captain Davis speaks, ought to be a close season. The enforcement of any law in the matter would, however, be extremely difficult, nay, evidently impossible; and the only hope is in an appeal to the best feelings of the men whose legitimate occupation is the hunting of these animals. Old sealers are the very people from whom the most touching testimony is received as to the cruel and senseless massacres be checked our sealers will before long have to go South for their prey.

RESTAURANTS.

(*Saturday Review.*)

ONE characteristic of English manners and customs in the present day is a strange mixture of civilization and barbarism. This is an accident inseparable from an age of rapid progress, and rapid progress is the distinguishing mark of what a popular preacher contemptuously termed "this so-called nineteenth century." It sets up new institutions in the place of old ones which it overturns with a sudden shock, affording no spare time to clear away their wreck. Sometimes it introduces its ideas with a slow, steady pressure, content to establish them on a level equal to that of their predecessors, and trusting to the resistless force of time finally to establish their superiority. This force, however, works from the past as well as for the future, and old institutions have a store of strength which enables them to offer a sturdy resistance in their own defence. Thus, whether the establishment of innovations be violent or gradual, it is sure to be hampered with the weight of obstructions not wholly cleared away. This principle is broad-ways exemplified in many matters which may be thought of greater moment, but hardly in any more strongly than in those which concern the science of eating. We [illegible] word science, although it is to be feared that [illegible] elapse before the majority of English [illegible] such a name fitly applied to such a su[illegible] the difference between the Englis[illegible] with other nations of the Cont[illegible] man looks upon the provision [illegible] and proper supply of food for hi[illegible] devolves upon him as a respe[illegible] to fulfil. The Frenchman's [illegible] heart lead him to regard it [illegible] necessities of life which are capable of assuming the form of a refined pleasure. For the care and attention which he bestows upon his dinner he is sneered at and denounced as greedy by his insular neighbour. But it is difficult to see why it is less greedy to be bent solely upon the devouring of a certain amount of food than to take thought also how such devouring may be rendered agreeable. There is a good maxim that whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Little doubt can be entertained as to the fact that it is worth while to eat.

The conservative element of which we have spoken above militates strongly against improvement in the art of cooking, and, which is more to our present purpose, of serving food. Professors of this art hailing from the country which practises it in perfection have been domiciled in England at clubs and great houses, and have written text-books and works of reference which have been widely read. One Englishman at least, the writer of "Walker's Original," has given to the world a dissertation which may claim to rank with the foremost of their productions. It must be said that in clubs and in some first-class places of entertainment the influence of civilization has made itself felt. Elsewhere, however, the old leaven is still strong. A wonderful prejudice exists in the English mind in favour of what is called homely food and accommodation. There never was a greater contradiction in terms than this. The name of home is well associated with the idea of comfort. It would be difficult to point to a more uncomfortable form of entertainment than that which is usually thus designated. A bare floor, a small room divided off with wooden partitions, a violent odour and savour of cooking, these things are well enough as quaint diversions to a journey when found in a country inn by a tired traveller, but seem strangely out of place in the midst of a civilized capital. In the former case they bring with them a pleasant flavour of old times and associations, and soothe the traveller's fatigue by carrying him out of the hurrying whirl of the present into the quiet of the past. In the latter they bring added vexation and weariness of spirit to the professional man who is often fain to resort to them for want of any better means of refreshment. With regard to dinner there is perhaps not much cause of complaint; for everybody now-a-days belongs, or is supposed to belong, to a club where he can be decently and even luxuriously served. But there are few men who find it wise or convenient to go through the day without luncheon, and at the time for luncheon the man of law or of business is ordinarily out of reach of his club. Then it is that he is often forced to betake himself to those homely taverns the merits of which have been so perniciously over-rated. It is not that he can there obtain, in intelligent animals or in the rank and file of Comtism is,—Cultivate your sense perfection, so far as cooking is concerned, either of those two last works of English cookery—a chop or a steak; but in order to do so he must for the time being return to the earliest and most barbarous instincts of his race, and become a predatory animal. So great is the demand for these estimable dishes, so small the space in which they are served, and so insufficient the service, that the obtaining of them is reduced to a question of skilful and watchful hunting. It is true that more modern places of entertainment with large rooms and carpeted floors have sprung up around these ancient institutions; but in them the same faults of service prevail. They manage to combine extreme slowness with an oppressively businesslike air. A dismal gloom hangs over the task, which should be a pleasure of refreshment. One sighs for the gaiety and brightness of a Continental restaurant, which are nowhere to be found in London.

It is probable that the system of club life established here is in a great measure answerable for the want of pleasant restaurants. In Continental towns clubs are places established for the purposes of reading, smoking, conversing, but not for that of eating. If they were, the restaurateur's occupation would be to a great extent gone. Thus it may be urged in the defence of London that, as clubs exist in large and increasing numbers, there is no such necessity for the existence of restaurants as there is on the Continent. Yet, as a certain number of restaurants do exist here, there seems no reason why they should not copy the dexterous waiting and the clean and pretty appointments which distinguish the first-class Paris restaurant. That the same neatness and perfection do not penetrate to the lower strata of Paris eating-houses is proved by the story of the *habitue* of one of these who returned to his old haunt after an absence of some years. Having dined to his satisfaction, he called for a toothpick. The waiter was sorry to inform him that they kept none. The diner indignantly remonstrated, and pointed out that formerly these luxuries were always supplied. "C'est vrai, monsieur," replied the waiter, "mais figurez-vous la bassesse des hommes. On les emportait!" It is probable that such an incident as this could never occur even in an inferior London eating house. The Englishman is accustomed to a great deal of noise, of inattention, and discomfort, but not to an utter want of cleanliness. He will submit meekly to a dingy table-cloth and an ill-polished glass, but not to the notion of such foul economy as is suggested by the story just told. His ideas of homely comfort may be in reality thoroughly uncomfortable, but they will never be thoroughly unclean. He will look, and that not unjustly, upon the splendour which is obtained by the sacrifice of individual toothpicks as a kind of whited sepulchre. Thus the certainty of decency throughout the whole of our system may be set against the assurance of refined comfort in the first ranks of another. Yet when all has been said that can be said in favour of the English system, the fact still remains that it is next to impossible to obtain in a London restaurant that which can readily be obtained in Continental cities—a good luncheon or breakfast thoroughly well served.

There is, however, in Great Britain at least one restaurant specially adapted for the needs of the many who eat luncheon, which may safely challenge comparison with the best of Continental establishments. The restaurant which is known as Lang's in Glasgow is unique, and, as all unique things should be, perfect. It is in its way complete, polished, and well finished. It is strange that that which is absolutely wanting in London should be brought to absolute excellence in a Scotch city. Scotch cookery has often afforded matter for scorn to the fortunate inhabitant of the great city who is apt to take everything unknown for an absurdity. He regards the haggis and the sheep's-head with mingled awe and disgust. He has neither time nor inclination to acquire a taste for these peculiarly Scotch dishes. And upon these, as is his wont, he generalizes from his own point of view, and concludes that the palate of the Scotch nation is in a state of outer barbarism. Yet London might with very great advantage learn a lesson from the Scotch restaurateur. In Glasgow, just as in London, business men of all kinds feel the want of some place where they can obtain a mid day meal which shall be at once comfortable and inexpensive. The difference is that in Glasgow this want is supplied, while in London it is not. Yet the means of supplying it are singularly simple. Lang's consists of one large room, studded with a few tables and chairs. The staple of the entertainment provided is sandwiches. To the ears of the outer world the name of sandwich suggests a vision of horror. It conveys the idea of hard, stale, possibly fly-blown, combinations of bread and meat laid mummy-like beneath a glass case. Behind it rises the picture of the railway station harpy who was so well described by Dickens in *Mugby Junction*. It brings with it the memory of wretched empty journeys rendered yet more wretched by the vain hopes of alleviation for their emptiness. Only he who has been fortunate enough to penetrate the inner mysteries of this Scotch restaurant can know how pleasant an interpretation the word "sandwich" is capable of bearing. The sandwiches with which he is acquainted are glorified, even poetic, sandwiches. Every flavour which the earth contains seemes laid under contribution to give them effect. Fish, flesh, and fowl are alike pressed into the requisition for their service. The idea of a grouse or oyster sandwich is startling at first; but in this, as in many other cases, wonder passes quickly into admiration by the light of experience. It is not upon this alone, however, that the fame of the Scotch restaurant depends. Cates of various sorts such as may reasonably or unreasonably be required by the seeker after luche on, are provided in ample quantity. Drinks of almost every denomination are ranged around the room in casks or jars according to their kind. An admirable neatness pervades the whole place. The question of attendance, which is the great difficulty of London restaurateurs, and the great annoyance of their customers, we have not yet entered upon. This difficulty is overcome in a very simple manner by dispensing with attendance in the ordinary acceptation of the term altogether. Each customer helps himself to such meat and drink as he desires, and reports the amount of his consumption to the head man in charge as he goes out. It may be supposed that there is some kind of check kept upon the proceedings of the guests, but, if this is so, there is no evidence of it perceptible to the visitor. It must be said that the great majority of the people who are to be found in the place are regular customers, and that among them there naturally exists a certain *esprits de corps* which makes them keen to detect any offence against the honesty with which they are credited.

In the whitest flock, however, it is natural to imagine that there must be some black sheep, and that it is rather surprising to find how seldom dishonesty makes its way into this restaurant, which depends for its success upon confidence in the honesty of human nature. Its proprietors are said to have made an accurate calculation as to their losses from the inborn or acquired wickedness of mankind. They count upon two customers in every year practising upon their belief in human nature, and upon always detecting those two men. As the boy is father to the man, this is a strong argument in favour of the wisdom of those schoolmasters who will rather trust to their pupils' honour than to the force of severe discipline. Anyhow it is to be hoped that the principle of honesty is as strong in London as in Glasgow. It is certain that there are as many men in London as in Glasgow who would be glad of a resort for luncheon which should be at once pretty and comfortable. There [illegible] no more difficulty in making a pretty place than an ugly one. There is perhaps more difficulty in putting such trust in his fellows as the manager of the Glasgow restaurant has put. It is by this capacity of faith, however, that he has avoided the great difficulty of attendance which stood in his way; and he has found his reward for that faith. It is more than probable that anyone who founded the same system upon the same faith in London would find his account in doing so. It is certain that he would be encouraged to success by the gratitude of many people for whose daily misery at the hour of luncheon he would substitute content if not happiness.

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